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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. V.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 1, 1926

No. 3

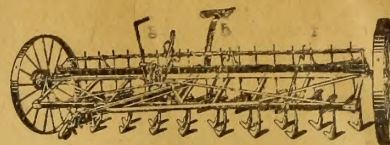
Central Board of the U. F. A. For 1926



Back Row, left to right—J. K. Sutherland, Hanna (Acadia); H. C. McDaniel, Whitla (Medicine Hat); G. H. Biggs, Elnora (Red Deer); S. Lunn, Pincher Creek (Macleod); H. Hanson, Namaka (Bow River); A. Craig, Wembley (Peace River North).
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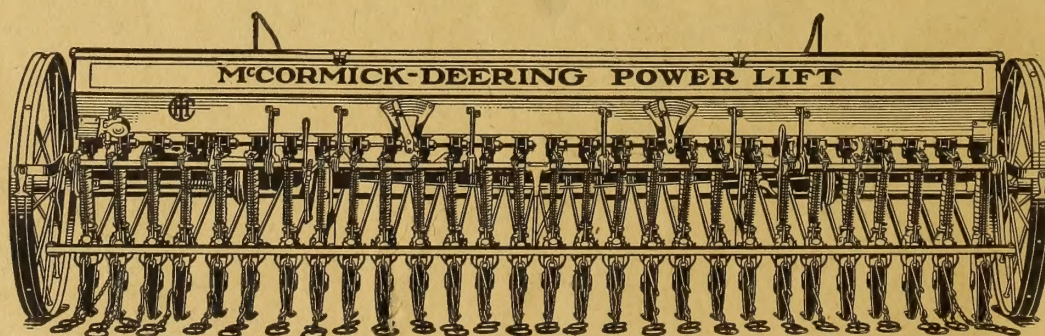
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Vol. V.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 1, 1926

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EDITORIAL

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA FOR THE YEAR 1926

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ACTING SECRETARY-TREASURER—Miss F. Bateman, Calgary.

THE EIGHTEENTH CONVENTION

The Eighteenth Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, held in Calgary last month, came at the close of a year in which the energies of the organization have been engaged, in the main, in two enterprises of first-class importance—the launching of the new Co-operative Marketing Pools and, for a period of several weeks, the Federal general election campaign. The Convention will be remembered as one of the most harmonious and the most tolerant, and in some respects the most vital in the history of the organization. There were no matters of a seriously controversial sort before the delegates, but the debating was keen, and the delegates throughout the greater part of the four days' sessions, concentrated upon the practical problems of democratic organization, with steady orderly progress towards improved conditions as the end in view.

Though the membership of 1924 was not fully maintained during the difficult period through which the Association has recently passed, the representation was somewhat greater than a year ago. There was abundant evidence of a determination, obviously widespread throughout the Province, to make 1926 a year of energetic organization, and there is every reason to expect that the numerical strength of the U. F. A. will be much increased during the next few months.

It is significant that the membership of the Association

received a very marked fillip during the period of the Federal general election, which proved in every way a stimulating influence. In spite of the fact that the election was called at the farmers' busiest season, the receipts of membership dues at this time took a sudden upward turn. The effect of this period of concentrated activity on a single great task is still felt.

While the general election campaign lasted only a few weeks, the organization of the new Pools was the work of many months, in which officers and members in all branches of the Association were vigorously engaged. Undoubtedly the drives which were carried on for the Pools diverted some attention for the time being from the building up of the membership of this organization.

In this respect, while the establishment of the Pools is essentially U. F. A. work, while in fact, the U. F. A. has been the educational force which has made all co-operative marketing enterprises possible, and while it has been through the instrumentality of the U. F. A. that the Pools have been brought into being, the carrying out of Pool organization has not served directly to build up U. F. A. membership, as the political undertakings which remain strictly under U. F. A. auspices have always done. There can be no doubt, however, that the role of the Association as the inspiration and primarily the instrument by which the new enterprises have been brought into being, has brought increased confidence in the U. F. A. among the farmers throughout the Province, and this should result in a large numerical increase in the Association during the current year.

The Convention adopted by unanimous vote a resolution submitted by the Peace River U. F. A. Federal Constituency Association, to the effect that "the time is now opportune to begin an extensive drive for an increased membership in our organization." An important recommendation made by the Camrose Local, and adopted by the Convention, was to the effect that members should, at their convenience, and their own option, sign special authorization slips, directing that their dues should be deducted from receipts in any Pool in which they are interested.

* * *

THE DECISIVE ROLE

The more persistently the party press proclaims the terrible dangers which have arisen from the circumstance that no political party has a clear majority in the House of Commons, the more clearly is it demonstrated in the news reports from Ottawa that this very circumstance is the one hope of all progressive-minded people throughout the Dominion.

The King Government, inherently reactionary, has been compelled to add to its program a number of measures of a progressive character, just because it lacks a majority and is dependent upon the votes of the Farmer and Labor members in order to remain in power. For a time, while the issue of the division lobby remained in doubt, the Conservative party also was prepared to flirt with progressive ideas.

It will be impossible to convince any student of public affairs that any measures in the interests of the great masses of the people of Canada would have received serious consideration from either political party, had it been able to command a clear majority in the House.

The session is not as yet far advanced, and there is some uncertainty as to what may come out of it. But if constructive progressive legislation should result, the public, who read the reports in the daily press, will have no doubt as to the reason for it. Citizens who make a practice of reading Hansard, the official report of proceedings in the Commons, will be provided with the most complete evidence of the value of the decisive role which the Farmer members are in a position to play.

Meighen Amendment Would Have Created Precedent in Conflict With Basic Principles of the U.F.A.

Far-reaching Effect on Future Parliamentary Practice Aimed at in Amendment at Opening of Session—
Would Have Given Added Strength to Old Party System

By ROBERT GARDINER, M.P.

It has fallen to my lot to be the first of the Federal members of the United Farmers of Alberta to contribute an article for "The U.F.A." As there have been so many rumors afloat regarding our activities since our arrival in Ottawa, the members of our organization would no doubt like to have some account of our actions.

WILL RETAIN IDENTITY AS U. F. A. UNIT

The U. F. A. Federal members have formed their Parliamentary group unit as in former years. The officials of the group are the same as last year. The group will at all times retain its organization and identity as a U. F. A. unit, irrespective of its efforts to co-operate with other groups for legislative purposes.

We were invited to attend a conference composed of Progressive, U. F. O. and U. F. A. groups, to ascertain if it was possible to find a common ground for co-operative effort in the interests of good legislation. We were informed that the Progressives were organized on a Provincial basis; each unit having jurisdiction within its own sphere and not being responsible in any way to other Provincial units. It was felt that our efforts to co-operate would be more effective if we had some form of House organization in order to stimulate cohesive action. With this end in view, Mr. Forke was retained as House leader and Mr. Spencer was appointed secretary. Mr. Spencer will also act as whip in the House when necessary. Each unit elected its representative to the executive committee. The U. F. A. group is represented on the executive by the chairman of the unit. There is a distinct understanding that each group retains its identity and that the House organization is only for the purpose of co-ordinating our efforts on questions of legislation.

PARTY LEADERS ASKED TO STATE POSITION

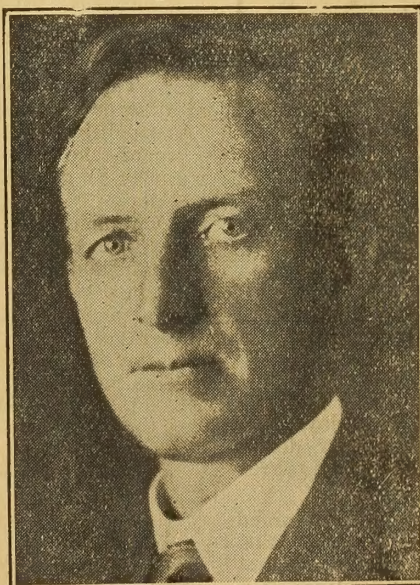
Consideration was given to a legislative program. In discussing the proposed program it was found that there were only slight differences of opinion as to what should constitute its most important features. Realizing that as neither of the two old parties had a working majority in Parliament, under our party system it was therefore impossible for one or the other to carry on the business of the session without a substantial measure of support from our groups, it was decided that Mr. Forke communicate with Mr. King "the Premier" and Mr. Meighen "the leader of the opposition", asking them to state as definitely as possible their attitude with regard to the following matters:

1. The Tariff.
2. The Hudson Bay Railway.

In the first of a series of articles by U. F. A. members of Parliament, Robert Gardiner, M.P., Chairman of the U. F. A. group, outlines the plan of co-operation with other Farmer members adopted by our members at Ottawa. "Each group retains its identity—House organization is only for the purpose of co-ordinating our efforts for purposes of legislation," states Mr. Gardiner. He also indicates the far-reaching consequences, damaging to the U. F. A. plan of action, which would have resulted from the adoption of the Meighen amendment at the opening of the session.

Subsequent articles from the other Alberta members will appear in "The U. F. A." during the session in the following order: L. H. Jeliff, M.P.; E. J. Garland, M.P.; W. T. Lucas, M.P.; G. G. Coote, M.P.; A. M. Boutillier, M.P.; D. M. Kennedy, M.P.; A. Speakman, M.P. Owing to other heavy duties, H. E. Spencer, M.P., Secretary of the U. F. A. group and of the House organization of the whole body of Farmer members, will be unable to contribute.

3. The Peace River Outlet.
4. Mountain Differential.
5. Statutory Freight Rates on Grain and Flour.
6. Public Ownership of National Railways.
7. The Income Tax.
8. Rural Credits.
9. Transfer of Natural Resources to the Prairie Provinces.



ROBERT GARDINER, M.P.
Chairman of the U. F. A. Parliamentary Group

10. Trade Relations with the United States.
11. A National Coal Policy.
12. Revaluation of Soldier Settlers' Lands.
13. Co-operative Marketing.
14. The Alternative Vote.

Each party leader was informed that a similar request had been forwarded to the other, both were invited to send an early reply, preferably before the speech from the throne was read. The replies of these gentlemen will be available in due course.

SOME FORMALITIES WHICH MIGHT BE ELIMINATED

Parliament was opened on January 7th. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod delivered a message to the Commons, commanding our attendance in the chamber of the Senate. We were informed by the deputy to the Governor-General that His Excellency would not declare the causes of calling this Parliament because the Commons had not elected the Speaker. We had to tramp back to the Commons chamber, where we proceeded to elect the Speaker, adjourn and wait until the following day to hear the speech from the throne read by the Governor-General. It is conceivable that many of these formalities—whose only value is their historic background—could be very well eliminated and much time saved in the despatch of business.

The following day we were again called to the Senate chamber, when the Governor-General read the speech from the throne. As the speech from the throne is still under discussion I will leave it for the writer of the next article to deal with. On the return to the House of Commons, Mr. Lapointe, who is the leader of the House in the absence of the Prime Minister, moved the following motion:

That in the opinion of this House, in view of the recent general elections, the Government was justified in retaining office and in summoning Parliament; and the Government is entitled to retain office unless defeated by a vote of this House equivalent to a vote of want of confidence.

THE FIREWORKS BEGIN IN THE COMMONS

A point of order was raised; namely, that notice of motion had not been given. After discussion, the Speaker asked to be allowed to defer giving his ruling until Monday. Mr. Lapointe then moved "That the speech of His Excellency the Governor-General be taken into consideration on Monday next." Then the fireworks started. Mr. Meighen moved an amendment. The paragraphs in the amendment that are of the most importance are as follows:

That the party represented in the last Parliament by His Majesty's opposition secured in said election by far the largest

(Continued on page 21)

Concentration Upon Constructive Policies Characterizes Eighteenth Annual Convention of the U.F.A.

Co-operative Marketing and Public Affairs Feature Discussions at Farmers' Parliament — Attendance of Delegates Slightly Larger Than Last Year, and Including Many Visitors Totals Nearly a Thousand — Efficiency in Action Combined With Loyalty to Spirit of Movement Sought by Delegates

Concentrating upon matters of vital practical importance, and dealing, with thoughtful consideration, with the problems which confront the primary producers of this Province as producers and citizens, delegates to the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta in Calgary, from January 19th to 22nd, engaged in one of the least controversial and perhaps the most constructive Farmers' Parliament in the history of the organization.

No more harmonious gathering of the organized farmers of Alberta has been known, though the proceedings were characterized by keen and effective debate. The abiding vitality of the organization which has set as its aim the building up of intelligent democratic action on the social, economic and political fields, was very clearly manifest. The determination of the delegates to combine efficiency in action with loyalty to the spirit of the movement was apparent throughout the four days' sessions. There was abundant evidence that the campaigns launched against the U. F. A. in the fall of last year, and not yet ended, have served to rally the farmers' forces for new advances. The strength and cohesion of the movement gained more complete recognition from onlookers of the press than upon any former occasion. And there were many indications among the citizens of Calgary who followed the proceedings with interest, of a deeper understanding and closer sympathy with the aims of the U. F. A. than have ever been displayed in the past.

Co-operative marketing, the subject which has engaged the practical attention of the Association during the past year more continuously than any other, occupied a prominent place in the deliberations. The weathering of the storm of the Federal general election of 1925 had evidently strengthened the conviction of the farmers that the method which they have followed in entering the field of political action is the only method which can ensure lasting success and continued progress. Full confidence was expressed in Premier Brownlee and the U. F. A. Government, and the address in which, on the closing night of the Convention, the Premier ably summarized the work of the past four years, was received with an outburst of enthusiasm such as no ordinary political speech, devoted to party recrimination, could call forth in a gathering of organized farmers in this Province.

ENERGY DIVERTED TO POOL ORGANIZATION

As indicated in the report of the Central Board, published on another page, concentration of the Association in all parts of the Province upon the principal task of the year—the launching of the three new Pools—diverted much energy in 1925 from the organization work of the parent Association, in order that these new enterprises, mainly de-

U. F. A. CENTRAL BOARD COMMITTEES FOR 1926

CO-OPERATIVE—S. Lunn, G. E. Roose, H. Hanson.

EDUCATION—Mrs. R. B. Gunn, Mrs. Field and Mr. Johansen.

TRANSPORTATION—H. E. G. H. Scholefield, H. Critchlow, E. E. Rogers.

NEWSPAPER—H. W. Wood, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, W. N. Smith.

BANKING AND CREDIT—A. F. Aitken, J. K. Sutherland, H. Hanson.

SENIOR COMMITTEE ON JUNIOR WORK—H. E. G. H. Scholefield (convener), A. F. Aitken, Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser.

The Executive Committee will be the committee on the Central Office.

pendent on the U. F. A. for their success, might be brought into being. This diversion of energy caused some falling off in the paid-up membership of the U. F. A. for the time being. It was noteworthy that in spite of this circumstance, the representation at the convention slightly exceeded that of last year, 488 delegates being registered, as compared with 486 in 1925. Including the farmer visitors who were present from all parts of the Province, the attendance was, in the neighborhood of a thousand, while frequently during the day, and at every evening session, the large Central Methodist Church was crowded to the furthest seat in the gallery by delegates, visitors and a very considerable body of citizens of Calgary who followed the proceedings with interest.

The Social Night in the Hudson's Bay rooms on the Monday evening preceding the opening day was largely attended, and formed one of the features of Convention week. The rent of the Central Methodist Church, in which the Convention was held, was covered by the fund raised by citizens of Calgary, restaurant and hotel owners and others, and contributed to by the municipality itself, while the surplus left after these expenditures had been met was sufficient to pay for the cost of broadcasting. A vote of thanks to these citizens was adopted by the Convention.

On the opening day, at 9:30, President Wood took the chair, so promptly, in fact, that the Provincial and civic representatives who were on the program for addresses had not yet arrived when their turn on the program came—a circum-

stance which led Mayor Webster of Calgary, in his address of welcome delivered during the morning, to remark that "if those who talk about a decline in the efficiency of the U. F. A. had been here today, and seen the efficient manner in which you got under way, promptly on time, as few conventions do, they would have found their belief severely shaken."

President Wood at the outset called for the election of a chairman, and O. L. McPherson, M.L.A., speaker of the Assembly, was immediately nominated, but stated with regret that he would be unable to act. Hugh Critchlow, one of the chairmen of last year, was then nominated, Messrs. A. B. Claypool, M.L.A.; George McLachlan, M.L.A. and A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., being added to the list, and all, with the exception of Mr. Andrews, who was unable to do so, presiding in turn throughout the week.

LT.-GOVERNOR EGBERT IN PRAISE OF U.F.A. LEADERSHIP

Lieutenant-Governor William Egbert, whose address of welcome followed the presentation of President Wood's annual address, expressed his appreciation of the great privilege which, he said, had fallen to his lot. The U. F. A., he believed, was bringing concrete results in better conditions for the farmers. His honor called attention to a recent statement of the president of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations of the United States, to the effect that the farmers of the Canadian West had far surpassed their fellow farmers of the republic, in the development of co-operative marketing. He was glad to see the farmers of Canada establishing their own co-operative marketing enterprises. "I think your success is due," he added, "to the splendid leadership which you have had in this Province. Without any attempt at flattery, I do not think there is a Province in the Dominion of Canada today that has been favored with the able leadership that you have in this Province. I think you ought to feel proud of it."

CANNOT AFFORD TO REST ON OUR OARS

Conveying greetings from the Government, in the absence of Premier Brownlee, who could not attend the Convention until later in the week, Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, said that the Lieutenant-Governor's speech was valuable evidence of the impression which the work done by the farmers of Alberta had made upon one who saw things from the outside. If there had been no

WHEAT POOL DELIVERY CHECKING COUPONS SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO HEAD OFFICE AT ONCE

Co-operation of all members is requested in forwarding any Delivery Checking Coupons, which may still be held, to Head Office of the Alberta Wheat Pool, 226 Loughed Building, Calgary, AT ONCE for checking against deliveries in preparation for an Interim Payment when authorized.

U. F. A., Alberta would have been in a very bad condition today. "We have not reached the place where we can rest on our oars," added Mr. Reid. "If we just think of what we can give to the upbuilding of this Province and its institutions, the limit to what we can accomplish is very distant indeed. I hope that this organization will go from strength to strength."

Mayor Webster, declaring that he was himself vitally interested in farming, "though," he remarked humorously, "I farm by proxy," said that the eyes of the people of the Province would be turned to the U. F. A. Convention for the four days' sessions. In behalf of the people of Calgary, he gave the delegates a most cordial welcome to the city.

MRS. GUNN ON INHERENT VIGOR OF MOVEMENT

In a forceful and eloquent address, Mrs. R. B. Gunn, President of the U. F. W. A., discussed the accomplishments of the Association during the past year, and its tasks for the future.

"To the casual observer," she said, "the record of 1925 may not present features of special significance, but a careful analysis indicates that we have, in fact, passed successfully through a period of danger possibly greater than any in our history. In this connection, our Women's Section and the U. F. A. are inextricably inter-related. We have the same periods of expansion, of renewed activity, and of increased interest, and the corresponding periods of lethargy and inactivity and depression. This latter condition is the one from which as an organization we are now just emerging.

"In taking a bird's-eye view of the history of our movement, it would appear that seasonal changes, with which we are so familiar in our farming operations, are no less clearly defined in the development of group activity. There is the spring-time of the year, when we are stirred to fresh activity, when the ploughing is done, and the seed is in the ground, and new growth is presaged 'in a multitude of germinating minds.' Then follow the days of summer, with their orderly growth and development, and rich promises of days to come. With autumn we reach the apex of interest, and activity, and enterprise, and achievement. The harvest is garnered. The year's work is finished. But ahead lie the snows, and storms, and winds of winter, the cheerless days of reaction, and the long cold nights of apathy and indifference. In the rigor of these winter months, it is but to be expected that some of the ill and feeble will succumb. Others, fearful of the difficulties and dangers of this uninviting period, will crawl into caves and hibernate. But those in the full vigor of health will successfully combat the severity of the temperature and refuse to be cowed by blustering blizzards.

"This inherent strength and vigor was unmistakably demonstrated in the Federal election of the fall of 1925, when our people at their period of greatest inactivity, reaffirmed with quiet determination their continued adherence to the principle of democratic political action.

"As we take stock of our position at this time, we find we are at the close of a winter that has been long and severe. But everywhere are signs that yield quiet satisfaction. Already is apparent that impetus to new activity

which comes with the lengthening days. The sunshine lures from their lairs the erstwhile hibernants. And everywhere in the mind of our membership is apparent 'that kindling of the imagination', which is ever the open sesame to still greater achievements."

PROUD THAT ALBERTA HAS TAKEN THE LEAD

Mrs. Gunn went on to deal with the organization of the Egg and Poultry Pool, in which the chief interest of the farm women had been centred throughout the year. During the organization months, she said, executive and directors had pro-rated expenses between the Pool accounts and the U. F. W. A., thus keeping these accounts down to the minimum. "We are proud of the fact," the U. F. W. A. President added, "that in this department as in others, Alberta has taken the lead, inasmuch as our Egg and Poultry Pool is the first in the Dominion to function on a Province-wide basis." After three months' operation, difficulties incidental to the beginning of any marketing enterprise were being cleared away. Two things stood out pre-eminently—first that the membership must be increased and consolidated to reduce handling charges to the lowest possible figure to the individual member, and second, the importance of educational work in the possibilities of this branch of the farming industry as a business undertaking, rather than, as too frequently it was considered to be, an unimportant side-line.

"We feel," said Mrs. Gunn, "that just as our men 'made history' in 1923 with the inception of the Wheat Pool, so have our women this year, through the organization of the Egg and Poultry Pool, made possible a new era of increased interest and prosperity to rural homes."

CO-OPERATION SHOULD BE THE UNDERLYING MOTIVE

Mrs. Gunn said she believed that the past year would stand out as the particular time in which the farm women turned to the deeply significant aspects of what constitutes education. It had been studied from the concept of "complete living", a concept which Mrs. Parlyb in past years had strongly emphasized in her discussion on this subject. That the spirit of co-operation and service should be the underlying, animating force in education was becoming increasingly recognized in all parts of the world. "The long pages of history," she said, "reveal the upward struggle of all the human family from the time 'when man first emerged from the primeval forest, and lifted his eyes to the stars', to the world of today, in which the minds of men concentrate on the problem of ushering in a new era of equality of opportunity for all the people; in which they struggle to liberate the energies and creative thought and effort of mankind from the waste and misery and utter futility of war."

SURPLUS OF \$541.35 FOR YEAR 1925

The financial statements of the Association, which were presented following the adoption of the report of the Central Board (printed elsewhere in this issue) showed a surplus for the year of \$541.35. The sources of revenue, totalling \$29,764.33, included dues from U. F. A. Locals, \$17,350.50; from U. F. W. A. Locals, \$4,266.20; from women in U. F. A. Locals, \$318; dues from Juniors in U. F. A. Locals, \$100.80; dues from

Junior Locals, \$303; members at large, \$36, and life membership fees, \$120, a total under this heading of \$22,494.50. Arrears paid in 1925 totalled \$1,085.20; donations \$3,737.25, including U. G. G. grant of \$3,717.25; sundry items of revenue \$2,447.33. General expenses for the year totalled \$4,825.58, including meetings of U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. Boards and Executives, and the President's expenses of \$801.69 and the U. F. W. A. President's expenses of \$439.10. Organization expenses for the year were \$2,654.19; committees' expenses \$1,472.33. Central Office expenses totalled \$7,936.23.

In answer to a question by one of the delegates it was stated that the President had not accepted his salary from the Association, and that the Vice-president also received no salary.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT OF JUNIOR BRANCH

In an able report on the work of the Junior Branch, ably presented, Donald Cameron, Jr., President, said that there had been during the year a marked increase in the membership of the branch, which was coming to the front as one of the most active and constructive of farm young people's organizations in the West. In the course of his visits to Locals in various parts of the Province within the past three years, Mr. Cameron had found a marked difference in the spirit which prevailed where Junior branches were organized, and where no such branches existed, the former being in almost every case more progressive and enthusiastic than the others.

"Junior organization received a great impetus after the Annual Convention last year, when provision was made in the budget for a sum of \$250 to be spent on Junior work by the Junior president," added the speaker. "This sum was later augmented by another \$50 after the July Board meeting, and I am glad to be able to report that to date this sum has enabled me to address 56 meetings, covering a territory between St. Paul de Metis in the north and Cardston in the south. During the course of these meetings, I organized 14 new Locals, as well as reorganizing several others, bringing in approximately 300 new members."

UNIVERSITY WEEK AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

The report went on to deal with the Annual University Week and Junior Conference, which, Mr. Cameron said, was one of the various ways in which the unity of the organization could be strengthened. There was an increase in attendance in 1925 of 25 per cent. as compared with the previous year. At the business session, an offer of free reading courses for Junior Locals was made by the Minister of Education and accepted. In conjunction with the courses the Minister of Agriculture had offered a series of scholarships. The Junior Branch efficiency contest was proving very popular.

Mr. Cameron believed that the wisdom of leaving the appointment of supervisors to the Juniors themselves was debatable. It was through supervision that the Junior organization could be kept upon the right track.

The financial statement, and the financial statement of the official organ of the Association, "The U. F. A.," were adopted by the Convention. The detailed report of the Newspaper Committee, which was adopted at the opening of the afternoon session, together with a fur-

ther report upon future plans for the extension of the usefulness of the paper will be dealt with separately.

In discussion of the report of the Banking and Credit Committee, John Galloway called attention to the action taken by the Alberta Government in the matter of rural credits, and said that the Government should be congratulated on the promptitude with which they had set themselves to the solution of this problem. This report also will be separately dealt with.

REPORT OF C. C. A. PRESENTED BY SECRETARY

Reporting on the activities of the Canadian Council of Agriculture during the past year, John W. Ward, Secretary, said that among other accomplishments the Council had succeeded in inducing the Federal Minister of Finance to distribute the surplus funds from the Canada Wheat Board of 1919 to the Provincial Governments, and it was announced that Alberta's share of this fund was \$112,000. Mr. Ward answered a number of questions in regard to the work of the Council. Several delegates spoke in critical terms of the action of a member of the Council who, they suggested, had opposed in the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture amendments to the Canada Grain Act sought in the interests of the Wheat Pools. R. Cates, Fairacres Local, recalled the statement of Mr. Burnell, of Manitoba, that support for certain amendments was first approved in behalf of the Council, but subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Ward's report dealt in a very comprehensive way with the work of the past year. He denied that the Council was dominated by the commercial companies, stating that these companies had only eight representatives, as compared with 25 from the other farmers' organizations.

SPIRITED DEBATE ON PROPOSED PREAMBLE

A spirited debate took place on the first resolution on the order paper, a proposed preamble to the U. F. A. Constitution submitted by Medicine Hat Federal Constituency Association, and sponsored by Carl Axelson, of Bingville, seconded by R. H. Cuthbertson, of Olds.

Moving the adoption of the preamble, Mr. Axelson said that its ultimate object was to place producers in control of all industry, and that the last clause was an expression of the group principle. Mr. Cuthbertson thought the farmers' activities were too scattered, owing to the springing up of numerous organizations for marketing and other purposes, as separate entities.

Col. Robinson, of Munson, expressed objection to the manner in which the preamble was worded. C. C. Reed, of Asker Local, vigorously criticized the resolution, contending that the objects of the Association were very clearly worded in Section 3 of the Constitution. He moved, seconded by J. P. Watson, of Chinook, that the resolution be referred back to the Constituency Association for "a more clear and concise statement." After some further discussion, the motion to refer back was carried.

Supporting a resolution from Medicine Hat Constituency, calling for an increase in the dues to Central Office, to \$3. to provide for the enlargement of the official organ, Mr. Axelson said that if the bankrupt farmers of the drought area

IMPORTANT CONVENTION REPORTS IN NEXT ISSUE OF "THE U. F. A."

Premier Brownlee, in the most important speech which he has delivered since he became Premier, announced to the Annual Convention that definite agreement had been reached on all points with the Dominion Government for the turning over of the Natural Resources to Alberta.

Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, outlined plans for a proposed system of rural credits.

These speeches, and Professor Fay's addresses, will be dealt with in the next issue of "The U. F. A.", together with various reports to the Convention which are held over from the current number. The issue of February 15th will also carry the conclusion of the general report of the Convention, and will be, in fact, devoted mainly to Convention matters.

were prepared to pay an additional dollar, all others should be able to do so. Upon Vice-President Scholefield explaining that the whole subject of the newspaper would be dealt with later in the Convention, Mr. Axelson asked leave to have the resolution withdrawn.

CHANGE IN METHOD OF ELECTING EXECUTIVE

A constitutional amendment providing for the appointment of the three Executive officers of the Association by the Central Board, which was first defeated on the floor of the Convention on Tuesday morning, was taken up later in the week and adopted, after full discussion, on Thursday. The amendment was submitted by the Central Board, its adoption being moved by H. C. McDaniel, and in the debate which followed, members of the Board and Executive of 1925 expressed their views, a number of them being opposed to the change.

The amendment, which is now in effect, and upon the basis of which the Executive of 1926 was subsequently appointed by the new Board, is printed in this issue.

Opposition to the amendment was expressed by John Egger of Lake Thelma Local, on the ground that the old method of electing the Executive by proportional representation from the Convention at large, gave, in his opinion, the best opportunity for various shades of opinion to be represented. The same result could be achieved by electing the Directors at large from the Convention, by proportional representation, but otherwise some shades of opinion might not be represented.

Henry Young of Millet also opposed the amendment, contending that the Directors were already overworked, and this would still further burden them, while C. Wager of Federal as strongly supported the amendment. "It is entirely reasonable that when we elect our Board," said he, "we should leave it to them to decide who are the best men to act for them when they are not meeting. This is the method followed by the Wheat Pool, and it is democratic. When we elect our Board we should be able to trust them to choose the best Executive from their experience in working together."

Various views pro and con were expressed during Tuesday's debate on this subject, some of the delegates who opposed the amendment, however, definitely announcing on the floor of the Convention on Thursday that after giving the matter full consideration, they had changed their views.

The amendment carried on Thursday by a very large majority.

DIRECTORS AND OTHERS EXPRESS VIEWS

H. F. Spencer of Parkland, member of the Board of 1925 for Macleod, stated that the Board had not passed the recommendation unanimously. In the organization, he said, certain men of outstanding ability were developed, some of whom, however, might be

unable to shoulder the detailed work of a Director, though their value as Executives was unquestioned. If the amendment were adopted, these men were liable to be lost to the Association.

A. Rafn, Director for East Edmonton, said: "If you want an efficient Board, pass that resolution," while S. J. Ewing, Director for East and West Calgary, did not favor the change, suggesting that if this system were followed, the President and Vice-President might as logically be appointed by the Board.

Upon C. C. Reed of Asker Local urging that some member of the Executive speak on the resolution, the chairman called upon Mr. Bevington, who announced, however, that he could speak only for himself, and not for the Executive as a whole. He was entirely opposed to the resolution. If experience of the past were any value, and he had been an officer in some capacity since 1910, he said, then there was good reason for retaining on the Board men who could afford to give their time for that particular work. There might be men who could not afford the time for both Executive and Board work, and he himself was in that position. The U. F. A. was not a business institution, but an educational institution, and the methods which were suitable for the one were not necessarily always right for the other.

A. F. Aitken, Director for Battle River, suggested that President Wood be asked to give his views. One of the delegates thought it might be unfair to ask the President to speak on this matter, and on a show of hands being taken, the delegates negatived the suggestion, and the amendment was defeated.

RECONSIDERATION RAISED ON POINT OF PRIVILEGE

That was on Tuesday. On Thursday morning, C. C. Reed, on a point of privilege, moved to reconsider the amendment, on the ground that until a complete statement had been laid before the Convention, by the officers, a decision was premature. The resolution came from the Board, who had administered the affairs of the Association efficiently, and it was absolutely vital to get at the facts. This was particularly important if, as some believed, there had been division for three years.

Mr. Urquhart felt that the Convention had a right to ask Mr. Wood's opinion upon this important question.

P. J. Enzenauer, M.L.A., said he had felt often that the method of electing the Executive, while "democratic", was not perhaps the most efficient. So long as things ran smoothly, perhaps, it was well to leave well enough alone.

Carl Axelson said that so long as the organization had no clear declaration of its beliefs such as was contained in the preamble which he had favored, confusion could not be escaped.

Expressing approval of the amendment, S. Lunn suggested that as it was not a unanimous recommendation of the Board, the amendment should be referred back to the Locals for a year. It was not correct, however, Mr. Lunn declared, to say that there was discord on the Board.

After four or five years sitting around the table of the Board, C. Jensen, Director for Lethbridge, said he was sure that the rejection of the amendment would be a great and serious mistake. G. Roose, Director for Camrose, favored the amendment.

TWO HOUSES WHERE ONE SHOULD EXIST

President Wood, who was asked to speak, said that the main objection to the old system was, in his opinion, that it was illogical. Members selected their delegates from their own Locals, and it was natural to expect that the choice would be better than if the selection was made from larger units. In the same way, the Directors were chosen by delegates from men they knew in their own districts. The Board was too large to act at all times upon minor matters, and power to do this was given to an Executive. But here the chain of responsibility was broken, as the Executive was not responsible.

(Continued on page 98)

Matters of Intimate Concern to Farm Women, From World Peace to Poultry Raising, Discussed by U.F.W.A. Convention

Glorifying of War in Literature of Public and High Schools Condemned by Alberta Farm Women—
Equalization of Duties on Eggs as Between U.S. and Canada Asked—Convention Asks Extension
of Mothers' Allowance Act

By Miss LUCILE MacRAE, Secretary of the U. F. W. A.

Everything from World Peace to poultry raising was discussed in the interesting little Parliament held last week by the United Farm Women of Alberta.

Not so large as the men's Convention, not quite so noted by press or Province, nevertheless this little body of women which met in the basement of Central United Church, from Tuesday to Friday of last week, exerts a powerful influence in shaping the destinies of Western Canada.

MRS. PARLBY'S NOTABLE ADDRESS

The Honorable Irene Parlby's address stands out as one of the notable achievements of the women's Convention. Basing her remarks on "Education for Peace", Mrs. Parlby stressed the fact that in days past education was the privilege of the few; today the "educa-

tion of all is the concern of each and the education of each is the concern of all." The only way to make Democracy safe for the world is through education, Mrs. Parlby believes.

Perhaps not so notable, but certainly of great interest to the women engaged in poultry raising in the Province, especially those shipping through the Egg and Poultry Pool, was the "Practical Talk on Poultry" by P. Stacey, given on the opening day of the Convention. "Don't keep hens. Let hens keep you"—a slogan adopted by Mr. Stacey, could undoubtedly be made to apply to all poultry fanciers, if the rules of poultry care were strictly adhered to. "No Drafts" is one of the rules laid down by Mr. Stacey—"Plenty of Ventilation" is another. "The old idea of a warm hen house is a myth", said Mr. Stacey.

"Keep the hens dry and you need not worry about them freezing." A clean board floor and perches all the same height were other suggestions offered for the correct care of the temperamental hen.

PLACE OF EDUCATION IN CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Professor Fay of Toronto University, addressed the Women's Convention on Tuesday afternoon on "The Place of Education in the Co-operative Movement". Through education practical co-operation is now becoming possible, Professor Fay pointed out; previous conceptions of co-operation being entirely too impractical and idealistic. On Friday afternoon the Professor entertained the ladies pleasantly with a social lecture, dealing with phases of life at Cambridge

(Continued on page 20)



U. F. W. A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1926

Front Row—Left to right: Mrs. Norman Talbot, Wapiti (Athabasca); Mrs. W. D. McNaughton, Ranfurly (Vegreville); Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Baintree (First Vice-President); Mrs. R. B. Gunn, New Lindsay (President); Mrs. J. W. Field, Widewater (Second Vice-President); Miss L. A. MacRae, Calgary (Secretary); Mrs. B. F. Kiser, High River (Macleod).
Standing—Left to right: Mrs. Angus Baker, Medicine Hat (Medicine Hat); Mrs. D. J. Christie, Strathcona (Wetaskiwin); Mrs. A. E. Postans, Heath (Battle River); Mrs. H. E. G. H. Schollefeld, Crossfield (East and West Calgary); Mrs. J. C. Buckley, Gleichien (Bow River); Mrs. R. Price, Stettler (Camrose); Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, Rollinson (Acadia); Mrs. T. M. Carlson, Cardston (Lethbridge); Mrs. P. C. Hepburn, Elnora (Red Deer); Mrs. E. H. Ethridge, Rossington (Peace River S.); Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau (Athabasca); and Mrs. S. J. Bentley, N. Edmonton (E. and W. Edmonton), were not present.

Dominant Spirit of U.F.A. Has Been True to Ideal of Social Reform by Sane and Practical Methods, Declares President Wood in Tenth Annual Address

These Principles Have Been Applied in the Two Major Enterprises of the Association, the Political Movement and the Wheat Pool, and Justified by the Progress Made—"Don't Make Your Appeal to Prejudice, Passion, Ignorance, and All That Is Vicious in Man, and Don't Respond to That Appeal When Made to You"

Ten years ago today I was elected President of the U.F.A. Nothing is more necessary at the present time than organized movement of the people in constructive social reform. No man can hold a more honorable position than that of leadership in such a movement, and no man is worthy of such a position who does not keenly realize the great responsibility attached to it. Neither is any man worthy of membership in such a movement who has no desire for social betterment, or willingness to make some contribution to that end.

During the past decade, while we have had within our organization all variations of ideas and opinions as to what we wanted to accomplish and the practical methods to pursue, there has never been a time when the dominant spirit has not been true to the ideal of social reform, or when the endeavor of the organization has not been to pursue sane and practical methods. While it is hard to clearly envisage an ideal, it is much more difficult to formulate practical methods of achieving that ideal. A trail through social confusion to social order has never been blazed. Through this encircling jungle to the higher open ground beyond, social forces must find their way. For any element of the masses to mobilize themselves into a social force for constructive purposes is a difficult undertaking within itself, but for that force to get correct bearings and define practical plans of procedure in a constructive program is much more difficult. To this latter task especially, has the U. F. A. bent its efforts during the last ten years.

NO PRECEDENT BY WHICH TO BE GUIDED

Many difficulties have been encountered. We had no precedent by which to be guided. Confusion of thought and even conflict of opinion were encountered at practically every step of progress. Perhaps one of the most difficult barriers to progress has been the conflict between dogmatic ideas of making arbitrary social adjustments, as against the idea of the slower method of gradual but systematic construction under the broad guidance of well-defined natural laws. The idea that there are short-cuts to industrial and social adjustments has long been a popular one, and is still tenaciously held by a great number of

Reviewing the development of the U. F. A. during the past decade, President Wood, in his Tenth Annual Address, declares that in "the two major enterprises which we have inaugurated during that time, namely, the Political Movement and the Wheat Pool, we have tried to adhere to the principles of practicability." He adds that "there has been and still is more or less inclination to pursue impractical methods for the purpose of achieving quick results," but expresses the opinion that "the more practical idea is not only holding the ascendancy, but is gradually gaining ground." Discussing the political contest of 1925, President Wood shows that while outside of Alberta there had been a widespread belief that the U. F. A. was building its house on shifting sand, in political affairs, "and that the first little political gale would strew its wreckage over the political desert, the gale came, but the wreckage did not materialize."

sincere reformers, but is gradually, though slowly, giving way to the more practical, constructive one. To this idea the U.F.A. has steadily held during the past decade, though not without serious opposition.

TWO MAJOR ENTERPRISES LAUNCHED

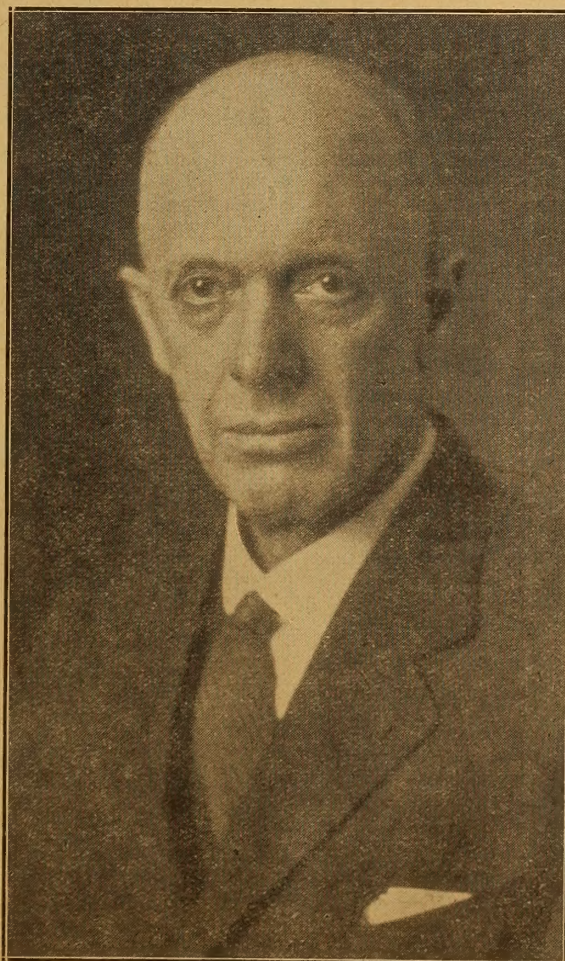
In the two major enterprises we have inaugurated during that time, namely the political movement and the Wheat Pool, we have tried in both instances to adhere to the principles of practicability, though there has been and still is more or less inclination to pursue impractical methods

for the purpose of achieving quick results. However, I think the more practical idea is not only holding the ascendancy but is gradually gaining ground.

In 1919 our organization decided to enter the field of active politics. During the life of our present political system, many new political parties have sprung up. Most of them, after a brief career have died, but some by drawing the remaining vitality from discredited, older parties have flourished for a longer time. Some of these new parties have sprung out of current popular issues, others have been organized on the basis of some particular school of thought, teaching that social adjustments can be arbitrarily made. These have lived longer, but only as isolated voices crying in the wilderness. In recent times not a few farmer parties have come into existence, usually at the expense of the death of the mother organizations that gave them birth. The lives of these were brief, if not entirely inglorious.

POLITICAL MOVEMENT NOT SIMPLY A GESTURE

All of these facts were before the U. F. A. when it decided to enter the political field, and had no little influence on our decision as to the form our political movement would be given. They were especially convincing as to the futility of launching another political party on the basis of either a changeable or unchangeable platform. We did not believe that there was reasonable hope of such parties being of long duration, or very useful while they existed. We did not want to inaugurate a political movement simply as a gesture. What we desired was a movement founded on a stable basis, in which we could exercise our citizen rights in a practical way for constructive



PRESIDENT WOOD

purposes. Our decision was to enter the political field as an organization.

At the beginning, the idea that impressed itself, probably more than any other, was that of carrying on our activities in a democratic way. This was made possible by extending our organization machinery and adapting it to that particular purpose. This we did and, so far as I am aware, ours is the only political movement in existence that is systematically organized, and operated in a thoroughly democratic manner.

The next thing of vital importance was a suitable basis on which to found our movement. This we also found to be in our organization and at its base. This was an industrial interest that was common to all members. Platforms of political parties, written on current issues or dogmatic opinions, will come and go till political parties on that kind of basis pass out of existence, but agriculture will go on down the centuries and ages as long as man eats food and wears clothing. Each recurring year of industrial development and social progress makes it more incumbent on those responsible for this great industrial interest to become more and more efficient in dealing directly with agriculture, and more intelligent in speaking for that interest, in the adjustment of relationships with other interests in industrial construction.

TO GET OTHER INTERESTS TO TAKE THEIR SHARE

We realize that to develop this intelligence and practical efficiency is a great undertaking and involves a slow process, but the work is before us and cannot be avoided. Besides these internal difficulties there are many outside problems to deal with. The first we meet, and a difficult one, is to get other interests to endorse our constructive program and take their share of responsibility in carrying the work forward.

All industrial interests, special and general, must be brought together, harmonized and built systematically into a complete, practical and smooth-running whole. At the present time we have no industrial system in which all parts are functioning together systematically in the interest of industrial efficiency. It is true that we have made much progress in industrial development, but the different industrial elements have been functioning largely as separate entities. These various elements have not only not been systematically harmonized in their working relationship with each other, but have been actually competing against each other, the more efficient ones exploiting the less efficient.

With a sincere desire that this destructive conflict be eliminated from industrialism, the U. F. A. has invited the co-operation of kindred interests to that end. In the political field, we invite any legitimate interest, distinct from agriculture, to send their own selected representatives of that interest, to meet our own in dealing with the problems of adjustment and construction, as well as the inauguration of economy and efficiency in government. We are making this appeal, especially in Provincial affairs, not because of a greater necessity in this field, but because the problems involved in bringing order out of confusion are much simpler in the Provincial than in the Federal field. While we have reason to be encouraged in the hope that the more responsible elements of citizenry are giving this appeal serious and not

unfriendly consideration, there is much opposition to it from others. This opposition comes principally from those who have some kind of personal interest, either direct or indirect, in party politics. I would not say that this opposition is by any means entirely insincere or unfair, but it is hard for a mind influenced by personal interest, or ambitions, to be altogether unbiased when that interest is being in any way interfered with. I regret that this attitude of mind has been quite manifest in much of the criticism of our movement.

LACK OF FRANKNESS IN CRITICISM

An outstanding feature of this criticism of our movement has been a lack of frankness in discussing the question fairly, on the basis of merit or demerit. In attempts to associate it with publicans and sinners, its advocates have been called Czars, Lenins, Mussolinis, etc. With a genius for creating confusion these biased critics try to mix it with Sovietism by mentioning the two things in the same paragraph. In attempts to appeal to national prejudice, efforts have been made to associate it in some vague way with the political party system in the United States, as though there were some fundamental difference between the same system in different countries. Attempts are made to protect the old system in our own country by blanketing its defects under the high-sounding term of "responsible government". In defense of that system these critics steadfastly turn their faces toward traditions of the past and refuse to face the constructive problems of the future.

While some who are materially interested in the old system, or especially prejudiced in its favor, have been unable to rise above party tactics in their criticism, they by no means represent the majority of Alberta citizens. While none of the daily papers has endorsed the principles of our movement, the more responsible ones have been more sincere and dignified in their criticisms, and not a few of the weeklies are active supporters. I think the further we get from partizan prejudices and the nearer we get to open-minded consideration of human welfare and social progress, the more favorably our plan is received.

GALE CAME—WRECKAGE DID NOT MATERIALIZE

To review the attitude of others toward us without making some review of ourselves would probably not be fair to either side. At the beginning there were many of our own members who thought we were making a mistake. Some thought that we should remain out of active politics as an organized, independent group, and dictate terms on which we would give our voting support to either of the contending parties — in other words, sell our voting strength to the highest bidder and take the desperate chance of making collections. Others thought we should organize a new party under the old system, but composed entirely of honest, "forward-looking, like-minded" individuals. The hope and purpose were not made clear, but in the face of history, the prospect was not appealing. Even after we had decided to enter the field as an industrial class group, quite a few unorganized farmers refused their support, and even some of our own members remained with the ancient flesh pots. Outside of Alberta there was a widespread

opinion that we were building our house on shifting sand, and that the first little political gale would strew its wreckage over the political desert. The gale came, but the wreckage did not materialize.

NEXT DAY OF JUDGMENT NEXT SUMMER

The next day of judgment has been set for next summer, when a political Jove is expected to appear, riding the raging clouds, circling, and hurling his thunderbolts against our poor house, until it is no more. Whether or not the noble spectacle is to be filmed I am not informed, but till then our house stands.

In the meantime our own people who were doubtful at first are getting a clearer understanding of what is involved. Faith in and loyalty to the movement is increasing. But considering the attitude of some of our own members and those most closely allied to agriculture, I doubt that we have much justification in too severely criticizing the attitude of other citizens. It seems to be a human characteristic to turn slowly from old things to new.

The most frequent charge, and the one that has probably confused the minds of more people, including farmers, than any other, is that we are a narrow class movement, standing for selfish, class interest only. It is true that the internal industrial conflict that has been going on between industrial classes has developed narrow-mindedness, selfishness and even hatred between the classes. While ours has been the primary industrial interest, we have perhaps suffered more than any other class from this unholy conflict, and it is only reasonable to assume that its malign influence would affect us at least equally with others. After a half century of study of our own class problems, we have definitely concluded that they can never be ultimately solved by class conflict, but can only be solved by class co-operation. We do not claim that the guidance of a higher spirit of unselfishness led us to this conclusion. It did not. What intelligence we possessed was our only guide. This finally led us to the further conclusion that our own interest could be best served when that interest was systematically built into a properly adjusted industrial system. This involves a constructive program that we cannot carry on alone. All legitimate interests are involved in this program, and the major ones, at least, must co-operate in carrying it forward.

INVITE ALL CLASSES TO SHARE

It may be said that when we base our appeal on a program, the carrying out of which will better our own conditions, that in itself is an appeal of selfishness. Perhaps it is, but it is a selfishness that we invite all classes to participate in equally with ourselves. If this is selfishness, it is at least intelligent selfishness. When the race will have been built into one co-operative unit in the interest of human welfare, there will be nothing left to exploit except the gifts of nature. But, by that time humanity will have developed sufficient intelligence regarding human welfare to understand that by co-operating with nature her gifts will be multiplied.

Selfishness is the product of stupidity, and leads individuals into conflict with each other in which all are harmed. The effects of conflict are brutalizing to both the successful and unsuccessful. Conflict is crippling industry and is the

great threatening peril of humanity. The burning question before us is whether or not we are going to continue the development of conflict to the destruction of industrialism and humanity, or develop active systematic co-operation to perfect and stabilize industry and save humanity.

But we are told that the operation of the law of competition has continued through all animal development and is still the only incentive to action. It is said that it was the incentive to action among lower animals and by it the strong destroyed the weak, in order to propagate their own strength.

This was the spirit of animalism, and was the driving rather than the guiding force to higher development. Lower animalism, guided by instinct, was incapable of developing sufficient organized competitive efficiency to become self-destructive.

Man is a reasoning being and it is reasonable to assume that up to a certain stage of development it was necessary that he be driven as the lower animal was. But this is an admission that during that period he has remained nearer to the lower animal, the beast, than to the perfected human being. Man was evidently designed a social being and was given reasoning faculties to enable him to construct a social system. Guided by the spirit of animalism, operating under the law of animalism, he has been able to make a certain amount of preliminary progress, but beyond a certain stage of social development the operation of animal law becomes increasingly destructive and must give way to social law. The higher social development is carried, the more dangerous becomes the operation of the animal law. This was exemplified by the last war; the prospect of future wars is infinitely more gloomy. We have already developed more efficiency than is safe under the operation of animal law. The vision of self-destruction, though dim, is already appearing on the horizon. If we cannot develop sufficient intelligence to see our way, and enough of the true social spirit to guide us into that way, we are facing a very threatening, if not hopeless future.

ONLY HOPEFUL ELEMENT IN THE SITUATION

We have developed individual competition, class competition, and national competition, the two latter to a higher degree of destructive efficiency than ever before. The only hopeful element in the situation is that individual competition is rapidly giving way to co-operation. The individuals in the various industrial classes are co-operating with each other to protect themselves by protecting their class interest. This is the simplest form of co-operation and the beginning of it, just as individual competition was the simplest form and the beginning of competition. This co-operation was forced by class competition. When class began to compete against class, the class that had developed no efficiency by internal co-operation found itself unable to withstand the competition of the class that had. The inefficient class is being forced to develop that efficiency through the co-operation of its members. Class competition is more destructive than individual competition, and is developing rapidly and growing more efficient and dangerous, not only to the individuals and classes, but to industrialism itself,

and the question is, what will the end be?

The only logical hope is that as class competition forced individuals to co-operate to save their class interest and thereby save themselves, classes will likewise be forced to co-operate in industrial construction to save industry and thereby save the classes. When this is accomplished in the different nations there will not only be no logical reason for continuing the competitive conflict between nations, but co-operation will have reached a stage of development where nothing can stop it, until it has asserted its dominion to the utmost parts of the earth, and over all activities of mankind.

BEGINNING IN AFFAIRS OF ALBERTA GOVERNMENT

There is a beginning of this inter-class co-operation in the affairs of the Government of Alberta, and the U. F. A. is inviting the co-operation of other classes. We believe our interests can be better served by that kind of government, and we believe that all other legitimate interests can be equally well served. If it is selfishness in us, we want all to participate equally in that selfishness. We want to make our best possible contribution to making conditions better, and we want all to do the same. We are ready to assume our part of the responsibility; we ask others to assume theirs.

We know it will be a slow process, but all processes have to have a beginning, and we believe that much good can be accomplished even at the beginning. We also know that the work of industrial construction must be done primarily in the industrial field, but much supplementary work can be done in the political field, and perhaps the easiest place to start our co-operative efforts to that end would be in Provincial government.

GREATEST CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT IN INDUSTRIAL FIELD

In 1923 we organized the Alberta Wheat Pool. This was on the basis of a voluntary five-year contract, and the first year's handling made it the largest Wheat Pool of its kind ever organized up to that time. In 1924, the three Prairie Provinces, together, organized the Canadian Wheat Pool, and notwithstanding a short crop, the wheat handled was more than double that of 1923. With a better yield and an increased membership in 1925, the amount of Pool deliveries will more than double those of the previous year.

The organization of the Alberta Wheat Pool is the greatest co-operative effort the U. F. A. has ever undertaken in the industrial field. The Livestock Pool, the Dairy Pool and the Poultry Pool are organized and just coming into action. So far as Alberta is concerned, this, to my mind, represents the beginning of intelligent dealing with the most vital problems in industrialism at the present time; namely, the establishment of the right relationship of prices. The right relationship of prices is the great balancing influence, without which industry cannot function efficiently. While there are many things involved in establishing and maintaining this relationship, one thing that is primary, and absolutely necessary, is that the producers of raw, or unfinished products develop just as much salesmanship efficiency in disposing of those products as manufacturers have in disposing of finished products. The fact that the farmer, the great producer of raw materials, under modern

development always asks the buyer the price he will pay, is a clear indication of his utter lack of this salesmanship efficiency. The further fact that farmers, along with all other consumers, always ask the seller the price at which he will sell finished products, clearly indicates why there is and can be no stability in the relationship of prices, even though it may get right occasionally. Realizing that largely because of our inefficiency in dealing with the prices of our own products, agriculture is the lame man of industrialism, we have determined to cure that lameness and develop the vigor in agriculture necessary to enable it to take its proper place in a real industrial system. Exactly the same fundamental principles were involved in our decisions to do this that were involved in our decisions in regard to political action. Politically, as farmers, our interests were all the same, but there was no political co-operation among ourselves. As individuals, we divided our votes between two warring camps that were fighting for political supremacy. We had no citizenship efficiency, and made no contribution to insure our political well being. It was not a matter of selling our votes too cheap; we were simply throwing them away.

SUPREME DELUSION QUICKLY DISPELLED

In disposing of our farm products, we have been acting almost as foolishly. In regard to our wheat especially, while, as sellers, we have been acting as individuals, there has been the highest degree of organized efficiency among the buyers. We have had no power to negotiate prices. As a consequence this product has often been bought from us at prices below the cost of production. We were not, as in politics, dividing ourselves into two warring groups against each other. We simply refused to co-operate in protection of our prices. Our false political training had led us to hope that in some mysterious way the prices of our products would be protected by some kind of legislation, to be enacted at some unknown time by one of the two warring parties, between which our own forces were about equally divided. We waited and hoped till dire necessity forced us to do some thinking. A little thinking is fatal to a great amount of mental delusion. The supreme delusion that industrial distress, brought about by industrial inefficiency, could ever be cured by any action, legislative or otherwise, of either of two warring political parties, is very quickly dispelled by a very small amount of real thinking.

Let us state the industrial situation a little differently. The producer of raw products has had no efficiency in selling them, and the consumer of finished products has had no efficiency in buying. The primary producer is efficient in producing, and could produce more if he were encouraged by better prices. The ultimate consumer is efficient in consuming and would consume much more if he could pay the price. There seems to be nothing fundamentally wrong at the source of supply and nothing fundamentally wrong with consumptive demand, but here at each end of the whole industrial process is where the great trouble actually exists and in all that trouble prices are involved. If there is no fundamental trouble either in primary production or ultimate consumption, and trouble actually exists, then the cause of this indus-

trial trouble must be artificial, and exists somewhere in industrialism. Where is it?

MIXED CONDITION OF EFFICIENCY AND INEFFICIENCY

While there is no efficiency in selling raw products and no efficiency in buying ready-for-consumption products, there is great efficiency in buying raw products and in selling finished products. While at each end of industrialism, prices are dealt with inefficiently, in the middle they are dealt with efficiently. This mixed condition of efficiency and inefficiency in dealing with prices in industrialism, destroys the straight line of the level of prices that should exist, and must exist, if industrialism as a whole is to function normally and efficiently. Inefficiency occupies each end of this line, and efficiency the middle. Efficiency gradually raises the middle to higher levels in both buying and selling, until the inefficiency at neither end can make the grade.

When this deformed industrial condition becomes acute by reducing the remuneration for primary production below cost, and raising the prices to the consumer beyond his purchasing ability, to the extent that industry itself suffers a temporary collapse, it is usually called a financial or industrial depression, when in fact it is an industrial abortion. Industrial disaster has occurred in which

all the elements of industry suffer, but it is needless to say that each end has suffered more than the middle. After this crisis has been reached and the ends can no longer support the middle, the middle begins to slowly settle back, until it has reached a level at which all industrial elements can begin to function together again. But the same process of again raising the middle until it again collapses is repeated, and thus the vicious circle of depression and revival is continued and will continue, until a common level of prices is established and stabilized. But how is this going to be done?

ONLY HOPE OF SERVICE-GIVING SYSTEM

Before anything can be made efficient, all parts of it must be so constructed as to fit properly and function efficiently with the other parts. If there is weakness in one of these essential parts, the strength and efficiency of the whole is accordingly impaired. The only hope we have of a strong and efficient, service-giving industrial system, lies in making the several essential parts or interests efficient, and then through systematic organization, fitting and adjusting these parts to function with each other.

In the meantime, these parts are functioning largely as separate entities, the efficient ones systematically exploiting the inefficient. At present, any practi-

cal working relationship between these parts is more or less accidental and temporary. In the breaking up of this temporary relationship, industry is arrested and the people made to suffer. Realizing that agriculture should be one of the strongest industrial influences, while in reality it has been the weakest, and that this weakness is mainly in its inefficiency in dealing with the prices of its products, the U. F. A. has determined to make every endeavor to get agriculture to co-operate in every practical way possible with other interests in industrial construction. There is no desire to destroy any of the efficiency of any other legitimate interest. We want to develop equal efficiency and be able to contribute our legitimate share to industrial welfare. We do not desire efficiency for the purpose of exploiting other interests, and we will resist exploitation by others to the limit of our ability. Exploitation of class by class to the detriment of human rights and social well-being must cease, and class co-operative construction in the interest of human happiness and social well-being must begin. To that end I make two appeals to every man who is capable of intelligent thought. Don't make your appeal to prejudice, passion, ignorance, and all that is vicious in man, and, don't respond to that appeal when made to you.

Farmers Who Proved Strongest Force in Alberta in Federal Contest Will Again Be Called Into Action in Provincial Election This Year

U. F. A. Central Board of 1925, in Report to Convention, Expresses Opinion That Increasing Numbers in Both Rural and Urban Centres Are Beginning to See U. F. A. Viewpoint in Political Affairs

NECESSARY DRIVES FOR MEMBERSHIP IN NEW CO-OPERATIVE POOLS DEFLECTED ATTENTION FROM U. F. A. ORGANIZATION WORK DURING PAST YEAR

During the year your Board has held three meetings and your Executive four. Your Executive has also attended two meetings of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

ORGANIZATION

Our organization has not been able to increase its membership during the year, in fact a decrease has been noted. A contributory factor to this was no doubt the unusual weather conditions which existed last winter, which is the season when most organization work is done. Another reason may be attributed to the drives which the respective Pools staged during the year and which, though absolutely necessary to the success of the Pools, yet no doubt deflected attention away from the U. F. A. organization work. Your Board has given a great deal of thought to the whole question of organization work and has arrived at some more or less definite conclusions which they are submitting to the incoming Board for their earnest consideration.

CHANGE OF OFFICE

Your Executive was approached by the officials of the Wheat Pool last November

In the report to the Annual Convention of the U. F. A. Central Board for 1925, the very closest co-operation between the Co-operative Pools and the parent Association is urged. The report, which is printed in full below, deals briefly with the Association activities of the past year.

ber with the request that we should let them have the offices that we were then occupying as they were needing more space very badly. An exchange was made for the offices that we now occupy and your Board has the use of their Board Room when they are holding meetings. Our offices are now close together and are very convenient.

"THE U. F. A."

Our "U. F. A." paper has continued to be of valuable assistance to our organization. We are beginning to realize that only in its columns can we be sure that we find the correct facts pertaining to all the activities of our Association. We contemplate making our paper of still more assistance to us in the future, and, explanatory to this, a report will be read to you followed by a resolution from the

Board, which will be submitted to you for your consideration.

FEDERAL ELECTION

During the year our organization was again called upon to take part in a Federal campaign. In spite of the fact that the election was called during a season of the year when the farmers were more than ordinarily busy with harvest operations, and when weather conditions over a considerable portion of the Province were the worst that had been experienced for years, making it almost impossible to attend meetings, let alone do any active organization work, the U. F. A. proved itself to be the strongest political force in Alberta.

CHANGE OF TIME OF HOLDING CONVENTION

Your Board has been seriously considering the advisability of suggesting the changing of the time at which our Annual Convention is held from January to some time in the summer. They believe that, by so doing, a much larger attendance would be obtained and also that it would be more convenient for our delegates to leave their farms at that time. A resolution to this effect will be brought before you for your consideration.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN ALL ACTIVITIES

Very considerable work has been done during the last few years by the organization to further the promotion of a system of co-operative marketing of farm products, and largely through our efforts the four Provincial Pools have been started. Your Board is of the opinion that there should be the very closest relationship between these Pools and the parent organization and, to this end, we would suggest that our Locals keep in touch with all Pool activities in their localities with a view to giving them all possible assistance, thus preserving the relationship between the Pools and the U. F. A., which we believe is necessary for the success of both.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Since our last Convention, the Live-stock, Egg and Poultry, and Dairy Pools have been started and are now in operation. The success of these Pools will depend entirely on the loyalty and support of the farmers of Alberta, and all members of the U. F. A. should use their best influence to assist these Pools. A report of their activities will be given to the Convention by the officials of the respective Pools.

BANKING AND CREDIT

The standing committee on Banking and Credit has been devoting its time to the consideration of this subject and has presented a report to the Board embodying their recommendations in this matter. They reaffirm the stand taken last year by the Convention in regard to the demand for a system of Rural Credits and also are of the opinion that our Federal members should be asked to do all in their power to further the setting up of a National Bank. They also advocate a closer co-operation between all branches of our activities. The full report of this committee will be read to the Convention.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Your committee on transportation has made a close study of the transportation problem and has prepared a very full report on that subject which will be given to the Convention.

CONCLUSION

Your Board anticipates with confidence the efforts which our organization will be called upon to make during the coming year. We believe that the Locals should be stimulated to greater activities and be brought to the realization that the Local is the foundation of our movement, and that upon its life and growth depend the life and growth of the whole Association. Once more our activities will be called into action in a Provincial election. We have had every confidence in our Government. We believe a large proportion of the electors of this Province, comprising not merely those within our organization but those on the outside, share with us this confidence. We believe as well that we see an increasing number of people, not only in the rural but in the urban centres, who are beginning to get our viewpoint along political lines and consequently we have no fear for the results; ever remembering at the same time that we must not be lulled into inaction by any feeling of security or over-confidence.

All of which is respectfully submitted.



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Farmers Repaid Hundred-fold in Economic Benefits For Expenditure of Time, Money and Energy in Election of Their Own Representatives

Transportation Committee of the U. F. A. Calls Attention in Report to Convention, to High Value of Services Rendered by Alberta Government and Federal Representatives—Farmers Have Sought No Position of Privilege, but Only Equality—Fair Play for the Primary Producer Serves the Best Interest of All Citizens

In submitting a brief review of the transportation problems which have commanded the attention of your committee during the past year, we would call attention to the very high value of the services rendered to the primary industry by its representatives both in the Government of the Province, and in the Federal House of Commons.

Thanks to the action of the U. F. A. Government in maintaining an unceasing effort to obtain lower rates, both East and West, the tasks of your committee have been lightened in a marked degree. At Ottawa, the unremitting fight which has been carried on since 1921, to obtain justice for the West in the matter of transportation charges, was continued at the session of 1925. There can be no doubt that savings, amounting to many millions of dollars annually to the farmers of the West, have been made possible in transportation alone as a result of co-ordinated effort on the economic and political fields.

PRODUCERS REPAID A HUNDRED-FOLD

In actual economic benefits, the primary producers have been repaid a hundred-fold in reduced freight rates alone, for the expenditure of their own time and money and energy to secure the election of their own representatives to legislative bodies. In point of fact, in view of the existence of a strong Farmer Government at Edmonton, and of an able and aggressive body of members at Ottawa who are placed in a position to make their weight felt, the duties of your committee during the last year have consisted, in considerable measure, in keeping in touch with the work actually being done by our Provincial Government and by our Parliamentary representatives. These activities have been based on a recognition of the importance of maintaining our rights under the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, so far as traffic between Alberta and the East is concerned, and of securing the reduction of rates from the Prairies to Pacific Coast ports, to parity with rates on Eastbound traffic.

While the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement rates could not be held in their entirety, they are now permanently in force insofar as the principal products of the farmers of the West are concerned. And while the fight for equalized rates to the Pacific coast has not been ended, the principle of equalization has been recognized, and will, we hope, be maintained. In spite of the practice of some unfair discrimination there has been an immense saving to the farmers of Alberta on the harvest of 1925, as a

HOW POLITICAL ACTION SUPPORTS ECONOMIC ACTION

The report of the U. F. A. Transportation Committee for 1925, which is printed below, reviews the progress made during the past four years in securing substantial advantages for the primary producers. These benefits have accrued as a result of the fight, not yet ended, for lower freight rates, both East and West. It is pointed out that the election to Edmonton and Ottawa of representatives who have maintained an unceasing effort to secure fair treatment for the producers has lightened the tasks of the organization in a marked degree. "In view of the existence of a strong Farmer Government at Edmonton, and of an able and aggressive body of members at Ottawa who are placed in a position to make their weight felt," says the report, "the duties of your committee during the past year have consisted, in considerable measure, in keeping in touch with the work actually done by our Provincial Government and our Parliamentary representatives."

result of the reduction in rates on Westbound traffic.

STRONG PROTESTS BY ORGANIZED FARMERS

When the report of your transportation committee was delivered a year ago, the fruits of the victorious campaign which had been carried on by the Farmer members in Parliament since 1921, for the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, appeared to be in danger of being lost. The complete reinstatement of the Agreement, which had been permitted by an unwilling Government as a result of the pressure of the Farmer members, was followed by a decision of the Railway Commission which rendered the Agreement of no effect. Strong protests by the organized Farmers and by representatives of various economic group interests of the Prairies, all of which are primarily dependent upon the agricultural interests, moved Mackenzie King and his cabinet to action, and the Crow's Nest rates were restored pending the decision of the Supreme Court to whom appeal had been made against the decision of the Railway Commission.

On February 26th, the Supreme Court rendered a unanimous decision declaring that the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement was binding, but ruling also that these rates laid down in the Agreement should apply only to C. P. R. lines in existence in 1897, when the Agreement was entered into. The court ruled, however, that the Crow's Nest rates on grain and flour moving Eastwards must be applied

from all points on the C. P. R. in the Prairie Provinces.

The history of the subsequent Parliamentary struggle is too well known to need more than brief recapitulation here. The Government at the last session introduced a bill which, while specifically providing that rates on grain and flour Eastbound shall continue to be governed by the provisions of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, made the Agreement null and void so far as all other rates are concerned—transferring control to the Railway Commission. Farmer members in the House strongly protested against this abrogation of the rights which had been bought and paid for in 1897, but the Liberal and Conservative forces were combined against them, and the amending act became law.

FARMER MEMBERS PLAYED DECISIVE ROLE

While it has been impossible to retain for the West all the rights originally obtained in the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, the fight of the Farmer members of Parliament has resulted in the rates of most vital importance to the industry of agriculture being completely reinstated. It was estimated that in 1922, when the rates on grain and flour were first restored, not less than \$23,000,000 was added to the returns received by the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their wheat, and the average for subsequent years has certainly been no less. In this one matter, therefore, the Farmer representation at Ottawa, combined with Provincial Governmental action and the action of the farmers' general organizations and other Prairie industrial interests, has to date meant a saving to the wheat growers alone of at least \$60,000,000. No one who has followed the proceedings in Parliament since 1921, as recorded in the columns of Hansard, can have the slightest doubt as to the decisive role played by these members insofar as Parliament itself was concerned.

FAIR PLAY ONLY DESIRE OF FARMERS

The achievement is the more notable in view of the fact that the Farmer members did not hold the balance of power in the last Parliament, as they do, with consequent strengthening of the position of the primary industry, in this. The interest of agriculture is the interest of all classes in the West. The power which we have been able to exert has been used, not to gain for ourselves any privileged position in respect to transportation costs, but merely an approach to equality with the East. By this means a greater measure of fair play for all has been secured, and fair

play for all parts of Canada must in the long run serve the best interest of all its citizens, whether these be resident in the East or the West.

At the present time the Alberta Government, in association with the Government of Saskatchewan, is preparing to take action to bring about the removal of certain discriminatory rates in effect on some of the branch lines in the West. The discrimination against which appeal is being made was in existence under the old Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, and remains unchanged today. On grain shipped to Fort William from points on these branch lines in Alberta, the rate is higher than the ordinary rate by from three to four cents a hundred. It is similarly higher, therefore, on grain shipped to Vancouver.

U. F. A. GOVERNMENT FIGHTS FOR REDUCED COAST RATES

For some years past the U. F. A., in conjunction with other organizations, has been urging the reduction of freight rates on grain shipped to the Pacific coast, to parity, mile for mile, with rates on grain shipped to Fort William. The U. F. A. Government has taken a most active part in the struggle to secure such a reduction, expert technical and legal talent being engaged in the preparation and presentation of the case for reduction, as in the fight for the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement and for the improvement of the freight rate structure in general. In the matter of the rates on Westbound grain, there has been close co-operation between the Government of Alberta and British Columbia. The Canadian Council of Agriculture has taken part in the fight, the Alberta representatives on the Council having given special attention to this matter.

The first reduction in rates on Westbound grain took place in July, 1922, and amounted to 20 per cent. In 1923 there was a further reduction of 10 per cent., but rates still remained higher than rates on Eastbound traffic. In September, 1925, the Board of Railway Commissioners ordered the complete removal of the discrimination, and on September 15th, the order became effective. Appeal against this ruling has been made by the railway companies, but the decision of the Board has not yet been rendered. A report that the members of the Board have divided equally for and against the maintenance of the order, was published in the press some weeks ago. If this should prove to be correct, the order will stand.

It is worthy of note that a motion to the effect

"That in the opinion of this House, the mountain freight scale should be abolished insofar as it is reflected in standard mileage rates, class rates and commodity rates,"

was introduced on February 23rd of last year by D. M. Kennedy, the member for Peace River. It was supported by the Farmer members, and some others, but was defeated in the House. The constant emphasis of the importance of this matter by U. F. A. members in the Ottawa House has, however, been of very real value, in bringing to the notice of the people of the East, the serious discrimination which has existed.

The application of the order equalizing rates on Westbound grain did not bring as large a reduction in transportation costs at all points as had been anticipated, the average from Alberta points, however, being from one to one

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and a half cents a hundred pounds. At some few branch line points there was an actual increase. This was due to the fact that such discrimination actually existed in rates from those branch lines to Fort William, as indicated previously in this report, and that the order equalizing East and Westbound rates was interpreted, by the railways, in applying to the West the discrimination already practised against points on their branch lines in respect to Eastbound freight. Every effort should and doubtless will be made to secure the removal of the discrimination.

LARGE SAVING TO NORTHERN SETTLERS

The Alberta Government, in its representations to the Railway Commission, strongly protested against the discrimination against the northern areas of Alberta, in the charging of higher rates on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway, than the rates between other Prairie points. On September 10th last, these rates were brought to parity with other Prairie rates, and on September 15th, the points on this railway participated in the benefits derived from the general equalization of rates to the Pacific coast. The grain rate from Peace River to Vancouver,

prior to September 10th last, was 38½ cents per hundred pounds. It was reduced on that date to 28 cents, and on September 15th to 26 cents per hundred pounds—a total reduction of 12½ cents per hundred pounds, or 7.5 cents per bushel. This relief for the settlers of the North is to be welcomed. The problem of securing a direct outlet to the Pacific coast, however, remains, and it is to be hoped that at an early date such a route will be provided.

The provision of a special commodity rate on butter from Alberta shipping points to cover minimum car shipments of 50,000 and 24,000 pounds to Eastern and Pacific coast points, has been urged upon the Railway Commission by the Alberta Government, while a general lowering of the rate has been sought. Similarly a commodity rate on dressed poultry has been applied for, to cover minimum car shipments of 40,000 pounds, and on eggs to cover minimum car shipments of 36,000 pounds. Commodity rates on packers' products (frozen and cured meats, etc.), to Eastern and Western markets, have also been sought.

TRANSPORTATION BOUND UP WITH CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

We may say that the whole problem of transportation costs has engaged the

attention of both the transportation and co-operative marketing committees of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, vice-president, being the representative of the U. F. A. on the latter committee, and also on the Executive of the Council. It has been recognized that the solution of the problem of transportation costs is intimately bound up with the success of our co-operative marketing enterprises.

During the last session of Parliament, the Ottawa Government introduced proposals for the subsidizing of the Petersen line of ocean steamships, as a means, ostensibly, of reducing ocean rates. Under criticism in the House, the weaknesses of this proposed method of dealing with the matter were effectively exposed, and the Government found it necessary to withdraw its proposals. A close study of the conditions of the proposed contract was sufficient to reveal the fact that, while it would have conferred enormous benefits upon the Petersen line at the expense of the people of Canada, there could be little hope of improvement in rates under the Government proposals.

(Signed) H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD.
W. F. BREDIN.
R. R. RASMUSON.

“Work That Is Concerning United States Farmers Today Is Exactly What the U.F.A. Has Been Doing for 15 or 20 Years”

“Let Us Not Fail to Give Credit to the Educational Work That Has Been Done by This Organization, and Let Us Not Fail to Carry It On”—A Report on a Recent Visit to the U.S. Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Conference

By HON. O. L. McPHERSON

I attended the conference of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations of the United States in Washington this month as a representative of the Canadian Pools. There are many things that I could tell you of what happened there, but there are some points that come to my mind that I think concern this Convention more particularly.

One of the chief and outstanding things that was brought to my attention in attending that conference, listening to the discussions and utterances there, and meeting with the individuals from all parts of the United States, hundreds of them—the one outstanding thing that was brought to my attention was the foundation on which our own Pools are built. I heard their discussion on Pool work and educational work. I listened with interest to their plans for the future, and I said to myself that what they are preparing to do now, what they are so vitally concerned with, is exactly the kind of work we have been doing for the last twenty years. That doesn't mean that we haven't some of that work yet to do, lots of it. This organization, as before, must always continue the educational work that they have been doing.

TWO ESSENTIALS TO SUCCESS

Professor Fay stressed the spirit that is developed, and must be there in order to found successfully a co-operative movement. The business side of it is

Speaking at the U. F. A. Annual Convention on January 20th, O. L. McPherson, M.L.A., reported on his recent visit to the conference of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations of the United States, at Washington, D. C. Referring to the work that is now being carried on by the United States farmers, Mr. McPherson said: “What they are preparing to do now, what they are so vitally concerned with, is exactly the kind of work we have been doing for the last twenty years—that doesn't mean that we haven't some of that work yet to do, lots of it.” Mr. McPherson is a member of the Board of the Alberta Wheat Pool and also a member of the Board of the Inter-Provincial Selling Agency, “The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.” He is Speaker of the Alberta Legislative Assembly.

A resolution passed by the Convention asked that as far as possible, the reports presented by the various Pools should be given publicity in “The U. F. A.” Mr. McPherson's report is given in full on this page. It will not be possible to deal adequately with all the reports in the current issue, but the substance of them will be given in due course.

absolutely essential and I suppose I have been as cranky on that one point as anyone connected with the Pools in Western Canada, but I have always recognized the other side of co-operative organization. That other spirit must be there, aside from the commercial aspect, that spirit of fellowship that we are beginning to develop to a little greater extent in the three prairie Provinces.

That whole question is occupying the attention of the people of the United States, who are carrying on these co-operative marketing institutions.

The other point was just the opposite side of the whole question, and that is the type of management. In talking with individuals, in meeting with the presidents and managers and representatives, I came to the conclusion that after all one of the main things in the operation, not perhaps in the organization, after all, is sound business management.

Now we have the one side stressed, and I wish I could stress and make it seem more important to you, the other side. Without sound business management, no Pool can hope to succeed. Our problem here is one more from within. We have more, perhaps, to fear from within our own institutions than we have from without. We have met many of the great difficulties, we will have many more to meet, but I think the greatest dangers lie from within. Employing always sound business methods is one of the things, to my mind, absolutely essential and impressed on me while attending that conference.

CONTINUITY ESSENTIAL—NO TURNING BACK

This is not a report, just a few impressions. One thing that we must keep in mind is that continuity is essential. We must continue now. There is no turning back. We have gone far enough and have created a spirit in opposition to us,

that from that point of view we cannot afford to turn back. As a definite example of just the effect of turning back, I had brought to my attention the history of the dark tobacco Pool in the South. That institution did quite a considerable business. It had difficulties, didn't have the percentage of sign up that they should have had, didn't have the support that they should have had, and finally disbanded and quit business.

NON-POOL PRODUCERS NOW MOST ACTIVE

The non-Pool producers of that section of the country are today more active in the attempt to organize a Pool than the men who were in the pool before. That is an example of the effect of discontinuance of pooling, and those people that were not in the Pool were perhaps quicker to see the effect of the abandon-



HON. O. L. MacPHERSON

ment of Pool selling than the fellows who had been in there and had received the benefits more directly, though they all received benefits. So there is an example of what non-poolers really think of us if we quit. They recognize that there are some benefits from pooling, even as non-poolers.

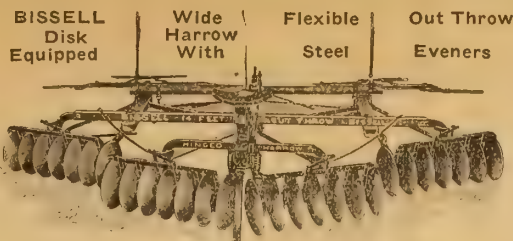
MAIN CONCERN OF THE U. S. FARMERS

These are three of the outstanding impressions that I received there. Remember, the one main thing, the one outstanding impression is that the work that is most concerning the people in the United States today, is in doing just the type of work that this organization has done for the last fifteen or twenty years, and let us not fail to give credit to the educational work that has been done by this organization, and let us not fail to carry it on.

GROUND CLEARED FOR NEW HALL

Shoal Creek Local, writes the secretary, W. Roy White, have the ground cleared for their new hall, and the lumber hauled. Work will be started on the building very soon.

Willow Hollow U. F. W. A. Local made \$61 from a box social in November, and \$53 from a sale of fancy work and candy the following month, according to a letter from Mrs. Callihan, the secretary.



We now introduce our new 14-foot Out Throw Disk for the West. The Bissell was the first Wide Disk made, and the new Hinged Out Throw again leads the way. We make all Sizes and Styles of Disk Harrows for Horse or Tractor use.

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CREAM PRODUCERS

The Dairy industry is becoming fairly well established in this Province and a desire is manifest for its organization on a co-operative basis. Whether it will be permanent or only a passing event will depend upon the soundness of the foundation on which the organization is built.

Alberta is well in the lead in co-operative activities and Dairy Producers will do well to examine very carefully the plan of organization to be adopted, insofar as full protection for the Producer is insured and endurance for the organization.

Competitive organizations cannot be fused with Farmer Co-operatives without materially weakening the Co-operative or wholly absorbing it.

The Central Cream Pool is organized on the sound basis accepted and adopted by the leading Dairy Producing sections of this globe, and you are cordially invited to study our plan and how various Locals can be federated, thus eliminating competition.

CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY PRODUCERS' ASSN.

ALIX

F. J. SETTERS, Sec'y.

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First Annual Meeting of Alberta Dairy Pool Approves Unanimously of the Policy Followed by Directors

Board, in Comprehensive Statement, Gives Reasons for Adoption of Present Plan of Operation—Ten Pool Districts to Be Formed—Local Units Not Favored—Reason Why Meeting Was Unanimous on This Point—N. S. Clarke Chairman for 1926

Written for the Pool by JAMES P. WATSON

The Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Limited, got away to a good start when delegates approved unanimously of the policies of the Board of Directors, at the first annual meeting, held in the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, on Tuesday, January 26th. The meeting was held concurrently with the Alberta Dairymen's Association convention, and the Pool delegates, 62 in number, gave a numerical boost to the producers' section of that association. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President of the U. F. A., was chosen to preside over the meeting, and several resolutions of considerable importance were disposed of by the delegates.

N. S. Clarke, of Didsbury, chairman of the permanent Board, stated in his first annual address that they had been taxed to the limit to accomplish many of the things they had set out to do. It had been found absolutely necessary, in view of the difficulties in the way, to secure the friendship of the manufacturers. Assisted by the Alberta Dairymen's Association, conferences had been arranged with the manufacturers, resulting ultimately in the consummation of the agreement which enabled the Pool to begin operations in northern territory.

REDUCING OVERHEAD AND STANDARDIZING PRODUCTS

Mr. Clarke pointed out the numerous advantages of the pooling method in eliminating extra overhead and standardizing products. He looked forward to the time when they would control all the dairy products, right from the producer to the markets of the world. He asked the delegates to express themselves freely, and to give the Board the benefit of any ideas which they might have had under consideration in the Locals.

BOARD SUBMITS COMPREHENSIVE REPORT

The Board submitted a comprehensive report dealing with the work which it has carried on since its formation, and indicating that contracts with creameries have been signed and that Pool cream is being received at the following points: Vermilion, Wainwright, Wetaskiwin, Sedgewick, Ponoka, Stettler, Tofield, Camrose, and two at Edmonton.

The report indicated that the following schemes, as possible ways in which the Pool might operate, had been considered:

First: Purchase of Creameries to be operated by the Pool. Discarded, because it was not thought advisable at this time, when instituting a Pool scheme, to embark upon a program of capital investment to any great extent. It was pointed out that capital investment in manufacturing facilities in Al-

DIRECTORS OF THE DAIRY POOL FOR 1926

N. S. Clarke, Didsbury; D. J. Christie, Strathcona; J. R. Love, Irma; Keys Cullen, Calgary; N. S. Smith, Oids; E. R. Rasmuson, Wetaskiwin; R. M. Walker, Waskatenau. Mr. Clarke was re-appointed Chairman for 1926 at the first meeting of the new Board, following the Annual Meeting.

berta totals about two and three-quarter million dollars, and that to handle the Pool cream would call for an investment of over a million. "As commodity marketing on a co-operative basis has only been prevalent in the Province since the inception of the Wheat Pool, it was thought best to leave the acquiring of facilities until the producers were more thoroughly grounded in the fundamentals of this system," said the report. "Acquiring creameries by purchase would mean the raising of a considerable capital for investment and operating purposes. As the marketing agreement signed by the producers does not take into consideration capital accounts at the outset, this could be raised only through Government guarantee, and it was not thought advisable to adopt this plan."

Second: Leasing of Creameries. Discarded on practically the same grounds.

Third: Selling of cream or milk as a finished product to existing institutions, the Pool acting as a collective bargaining unit. Abandoned because the Board thought that as great profits were made in the manufacture as in the marketing and distribution, they should keep control of the commodity until it got as close to the consumers' table as possible, thus avoiding unnecessary waste, and the penalizing of the consumers because a co-operative system was operated.

Fourth: Manufacture of cream or milk by the present manufacturers on a cost plus basis, the Pool retaining possession and control of the commodity as far as possible. This is the plan put in force. "This has called for a great deal of work from your Board," said the report, "but they are pleased to report that all objections have been overcome, the manufacturers showing a splendid spirit of co-operation in bringing these things about, keeping in view at all times the betterment of the dairy industry at large and the producer in particular."

After dealing with the operation now proceeding at local points (it being pointed out, incidentally, that in the Wetaskiwin area about 65 per cent. of the cream delivered is signed up in the Pool), and with the agreements with the various companies, the report states

that certain objections were made against the closing out of creameries that were operating at a loss, though all parties agreed that these were a detriment and should be closed out.

MILK NO HIGHER FOR CALGARY CONSUMER

It is pointed out in the report that over 90 per cent. of the fluid milk producers for delivery in Calgary are at present under contract to the Pool, and are operating as an association within the Pool. "They have made excellent progress and obtained an increase in price by reason of their organization, and it is gratifying to state that the increase was obtained without raising the price of the milk to the consumers, thus in part accomplishing one of the great aims of co-operative marketing—that of bringing the producers and consumers closer together."

The Board state that they have not tried to rush organization in the southern part of the Province, because this presents a more difficult problem than in the north, owing to the more scattered character of the production. "Arrangements are now being made with various companies in the south," it is added, "so that some time before the heavy run comes in the summer months, Pool facilities will be available for the contract signers in the south."

SUBDIVISION OF POOL DISTRICTS

Amendments to the constitution were passed providing for a subdivision of the districts into ten subdivisions, based on sign-up, with provision for conventions in each; a redistribution of Districts 1 and 2; a resolution to rearrange the entire Provincial boundaries at the next annual meeting; and the changing of the period wherein directors shall hold office, in such a way that in future the directors from the odd numbered divisions shall alternate with the even numbered divisions for re-election, each director thus holding office for two years.

NOT IN FAVOR OF LOCAL UNIT PLAN

The convention was unanimously of the opinion that the Dairy Pool would be of greater benefit to the producers if the local unit plan were not adopted at this time. The discussion on this question was most interesting and it was evident that it had been made a live issue in some districts.

Delegate Mackenzie, of Sedgewick, referring to what he termed "the hurricane from Alix", stated that the present plan adopted by the Board had had the approval of the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, and other legal advisers.

J. C. Buckley, M.L.A., had faith in the good intentions of those who contended

for the local unit plan. The Pool was not yet ready for such a plan, as we were not yet properly organized, and arrangements were only tentative. It was necessary at this stage to have only one board of control, as well as one selling agency.

Delegate Scharff, Millet, thought the local unit plan made for efficiency, but at the present time the greatest essential was harmony. By adopting the Provincial plan at this time they would eliminate the danger of cut-throat competition.

Delegate Scott, Gadsby, stated that the Central Alberta Creamery had paid a dividend of 2 cents per pound to Provincial Pool members in December, 1924. This was stretching the constitution of that organization, because no cross-contract had yet been entered into between the Alix creamery and the Pool. Last August another 4 cents per pound had been paid, but it had ultimately been found impossible to pay any further bonus unless a contract was entered into. The company had, he said, laid 3 cents per pound aside, and the moment an agreement with the Pool was reached, this money would be paid. Provincial contract signers doing business with the Alix creamery. He contended that this was evidence of the desire on the part of the Alix directors to co-operate with the Pool.

DANGER OF STRUGGLE BETWEEN LOCAL UNITS

J. R. Love, M.L.A., Irma, dealt with the principle involved, which, he stated, was the Provincial versus the local Pool unit basis. The great evil in the system before the advent of the Pool arose out of the struggle to obtain volume. This would be continued under local Pool unit control, as there would be unfair competition between these units, and the desire for volume would create invasion of each other's territory. Who was going to determine which creamery should operate in the different areas? Under the Provincial plan, the Central Board allocated the territory, with the result that competition was entirely eliminated.

The president and N. S. Smith, M.L.A., Olds, having spoken in favor of the Provincial basis, the resolution was carried without dissent.

UNQUALIFIED OPPOSITION TO PREMATURE ACTION

Dealing with a resolution urging the Board to set up a selling agency, the agents to be paid from the proceeds of the Pool, the delegates gave unqualified support to the Board in resisting the urge to attempt things before they had prepared themselves to make a success of them.

N. S. Clarke pointed out that the present selling agency could be terminated in thirty days and the agreement with the creameries at three months' notice in any year, so that there was no hidebound contract. They themselves would have to develop the material out of which to create a selling agency. To attempt this before they were in a position to do it effectually, would be fatal. The resolution was tabled.

A recommendation to the Board that they consider the possibility of the operation of creameries where there is not at present an output of 500,000 lbs., but where they recognize that the time is not far distant when these creameries can be built up to that amount, was passed on the motion of A. R. Brown, Westlock.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH HANNA CREAMERY

Replying to questions by delegates from Oyen and points south of Hanna, it was pointed out that negotiations are under way to complete an agreement with the Hanna creamery to take care of the eastern division.

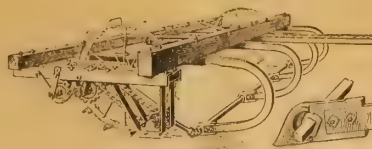
Creameries were respectfully requested to discontinue payments to agents at flag stations handling Pool shipments unless recommended by the shippers at these points.

A resolution dealing with the Australian treaty, and a request for a protective tariff on dairy products was tabled without discussion, and a protest against the U. S. tariff on livestock was referred to the Livestock Producers, Ltd.

OUTLINES ATTITUDE OF WOODLAND DAIRY

The convention was addressed briefly by E. T. Love, manager of the Woodland Dairies. Mr. Love outlined the attitude of the Woodland Dairy, Ltd., toward the Pool. "They had", he said, "believing in the soundness of the co-operative principle, placed at the service of the Pool their facilities for the manufacture and distribution of butter, in such measure as the Pool required, for the handling of Pool butterfat. The Pool officials had accepted their offer and had allotted to them certain territories in Northern and Central Alberta."

(Continued on page 22)



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| | T. S. Acheson, Agricultural Agent, |
| | Canada Colonization Association. |
| SASKATOON | W. J. Gerow, Land Agent. |
| | H. F. Komor, Special Colonization Agent. |
| CALGARY | James Colley, Farm Labor Agent. |
| VANCOUVER | H. J. Loughran, Land Agent. |
| REGINA | G. D. Brophy, District Passenger Agent. |
| EDMONTON | J. Miller, Land Agent. |
| MONTREAL | J. Dougall, General Agricultural Agent, |
| | C. La Due Norwood, Land Agent. |

M. E. THORNTON,
Assistant Commissioner,

J. S. DENNIS,
Chief Commissioner,

Allege Corruption in the Athabasca Election Contest

Petition Forwarded to Ottawa, Following Action of U. F. A. Annual Convention Empowering Board to Assist

Corrupt practices in the recent Federal election in the Athabasca riding are alleged in a petition which was forwarded to Ottawa on January 25th, by R. Tighe of Edmonton, in behalf of D. F. Kellner, U. F. A. candidate. The petition asks Parliament to appoint a commission to inquire into the alleged corrupt practices, and the House of Commons will be called upon to decide whether the inquiry shall be held.

A guarantee of \$1,000 was required as a preliminary to inquiry. If the election is invalidated, this will be returned; otherwise it will go towards the cost of the inquiry.

The forwarding of the petition followed the unanimous decision of the U. F. A. Annual Convention on January 21st, authorizing the Board of Directors to take the necessary steps to assist in the effort to have the election set aside.

The Convention resolution was as follows:

Whereas the wish has been expressed by the U. F. A. members in the Athabasca constituency, who are contesting the late election held in that constituency on the grounds of alleged grave irregularities, that they should have the moral and financial support of the organization.

Therefore be it resolved that the Board of Directors of the U. F. A. be empowered to take the necessary steps to assist the U. F. A. candidate in the Athabasca constituency in his efforts to have the late election set aside on the grounds of alleged irregularities.

MATTERS OF INTIMATE CONCERN TO FARM WOMEN, FROM WORLD PEACE TO POULTRY RAISING, DISCUSSED BY U. F. W. A. ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Continued from page 8)

University, well illustrated with lantern slides.

Very able reports were presented during the Convention by the various U. F. W. A. conveners. Mrs. R. Price's report on "Immigration" was unusually well received, as were also Mrs. J. W. Field's report on "Health and Child Welfare", Mrs. A. B. Claypool's report on "Peace and Arbitration", Mrs. C. Jensen's report on "Social Welfare", Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield's on "Marketing", Mrs. Winnifred Ross on "Education", Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser on "Young People's Work" and Mrs. F. E. Wyman on "Legislation". Booklets covering these reports and addresses will soon be available from Central Office at ten cents a copy.

OPPOSED TO ALL GLORIFICATION OF WAR

Many interesting resolutions were passed by the Convention; three dealing entirely with Education for Peace. One concludes, "Resolved, that all selections which tend to glorify war or war heroism be deleted from the literature in the public and high school course." Another is a request that the U. F. W. A. Locals throw their influence on the side of Universal Peace and World Brotherhood by giving it their study and practical

OFFICERS OF THE U. F. W. A. FOR THE YEAR 1926 EXECUTIVE

Mrs. R. B. Gunn, President, New Lindsay; Mrs. F. E. Wyman, First Vice-President, Baintree; Mrs. J. W. Field, Second-Vice-President, Widewater.

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Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, Rollinson, Acadia.
Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau, Athabasca.
Mrs. A. E. Postans, Heath, Battle River.
Mrs. J. C. Buckley, Gleichen, Bow River.
Mrs. R. Price, Stettler, Camrose.
Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield, E. and W. Calgary.
Mrs. S. J. Bentley, N. Edmonton, E. and W. Edmonton.
Mrs. T. M. Carlson, Cardston, Lethbridge.
Mrs. B. F. Kiser, High River, Macleod.
Mrs. Angus Baker, Medicine Hat, Medicine Hat.
Mrs. Norman Talbot, Wapiti, Peace River N.
Mrs. E. H. Ethridge, Rossington, Peace River S.
Mrs. P. C. Hepburn, Elnora, Red Deer.
Mrs. W. D. McNaughton, Ranfurly, Vegreville.
Mrs. D. J. Christie, Strathcona, Wetaskiwin.

CONVENERS

Health.....Mrs. Field
Immigration.....Mrs. Price
Legislation.....Mrs. Wyman
Education.....Mrs. Gunn
Social Service.....Mrs. Bentley
Peace and Arbitration.....Mrs. Kiser

help. The third deals with conscription in time of war and reads, "Be it resolved, that in the event of Canada being involved in another war, that all wealth and resources, factories, etc., be put to the disposal of the country; that all man and woman power be conscripted without regard to rank, wealth or position."

Following the report on Immigration, a resolution was brought in asking that



MRS. R. B. GUNN
President of the U. F. W. A.

the Minister of Immigration be forwarded a protest strongly opposing the settling in Canada of people from Central Europe in segregated groups or colonies.

Mrs. Field's report was followed by a resolution asking for the sterilization of all offenders convicted of child assault.

EQUALIZATION OF DUTIES ON EGGS

At the conclusion of Mrs. Scholefield's report on Marketing a very interesting resolution was passed upon, dealing with the equalization of import duties on eggs, as between the United States and Canada, the present import duty into the United States being 8c as against 3c coming into Canada. Three methods of arriving at equalization were suggested in the resolution—"By asking the Washington authorities to fix their duty on eggs the same as that of Canada, by calling a conference of representatives of the two nations to work out an equitable adjustment, or if it cannot be otherwise accomplished to take the necessary action to make the Canadian duty the same as that of the United States."

Another resolution quite as important as any of the others passed by the Convention was, "Resolved, that the Mothers' Allowance Act be extended to include mothers whose husbands are permanently incapacitated." This would include mothers whose husbands are in the advanced stages of tuberculosis, and consequently dependent.

The Friday afternoon session of the U. F. W. A. Convention brought the week to a very pleasant close; the Calgary Local serving a most delightful tea to the delegates and guests at the conclusion of the business meeting.

Executive of U. F. A. Now Appointed by the Central Board

Important Constitutional Amendment
Adopted by Annual Convention on
Recommendation of the Board
of 1925

Providing for the appointment of the Executive of the United Farmers of Alberta by the Board of Directors elected at the Annual Convention, and from among the members of the Board, the resolution printed below amending the Constitution was adopted by the Convention in Calgary on January 21st, by a large majority, after a discussion in which many delegates took part. The amendment had been defeated two days previously, but was reconsidered on motion from the floor of the Convention. An outline of the discussion is given elsewhere.

In accordance with the amendment, Messrs. Lunn, McDaniel and Aitken were appointed Executive members for 1926, at the first meeting of the new Central Board following the Convention.

The amendment was in the following terms:

Whereas, the Executive of this Association is a body with delegated authority and that authority should be delegated by the Board of Directors, and,

Whereas, under these circumstances it should be the function of the Board to say to whom such authority is delegated, and,

Whereas, under the present system, whereby the Executive is nominated and elected by the Convention, the Board has not that right;

Therefore be it resolved, that the Con.

stitution be amended as follows, by striking out the words "and three Executive officers" in clause 3E in Section 6, page 4 in the Constitution and changing clause 3 of Section 6A, page 6, to read: "The three Executive officers heretofore elected by the Convention shall hereafter be appointed by the Board of Directors, from among their members, such appointment to be made at the first meeting of the new Board and to hold for the term of that Board."

MEIGHEN AMENDMENT WOULD HAVE CREATED PRECEDENT IN CONFLICT WITH BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE U. F. A.

(Continued from page 4)

support in the popular vote, and has substantially the largest number of members of any party in the present House of Commons.

That those who now assume to be His Excellency's advisers have among them no Prime Minister with a seat in either House of Parliament, and under such circumstances are not competent to act as, or to become, the Committee of Parliament, commonly known as the Government, or to address Parliament through His Excellency, and their attempted continuance in office is a violation of the principles and practice of British constitutional government.

FAR-REACHING EFFECT OF AMENDMENT

If you read the amendment carefully you will realize that if it had carried it would have had a far-reaching effect in the future of our idea of economic group or industrial representation. It means that the Liberal party, not having the largest number of members in the House, should have turned over the reins of government to the party that had; in this case the Conservatives. This party, however, has not a majority of the whole House.

The British constitution, upon which is founded our Parliamentary practices, is not in the form of a legal document. It is made up of precedents, practices and usages. It has been built up by precedent after precedent because certain conditions arose that had to be met, for which there was no precedent. Hence the fact that the Constitution is as I have already indicated. In Canada until recently we have had the two-party system in practice. One of the parties has always had a majority in the House, until after the last election. The Meighen amendment had for its purpose the creating of the precedent that the largest party or group in the House must be automatically called upon to form the Government, irrespective of whether or not it had a majority of the whole House. If the amendment had carried, it would have created a precedent and therefore would have become part of our Parliamentary practice.

EFFECT ON U. F. A. PLAN OF ACTION

We must examine what this would have meant insofar as the U. F. A. is concerned. I need not recite the reasons for our belief in economic group representation; suffice it to say that we uphold the principle that economic pressure will eventually bring it more and more into existence. Suppose, then, that we have at some future time a number of representatives of the most important economic groups—also one of the old political parties, with none of the economic groups having as large a number of members as the political party and also the political party not having a

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District where schools, churches, coal
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roads already exist. A well settled
community, no pioneering. The district
is cut by three branch railway lines.
Land sold on crop payments, at \$10.00
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spread over fifty years. Applicants
must have own equipment and qualifi-
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proposition for real farmers who appre-
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WANTED TO RENT WITH OPTION TO
buy half to section, suitable for mixed
farming. Have help and full outfit. G.
A. Waldroff, Cereal, Alberta.

FOLLOW THE BIRDS TO VICTORIA—
DESIRABLE HOME PROPERTY, 10½
ACRES, \$5,500. Located on a main high-
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acres orchard (70 trees) mixed fruits,
6 acres under cultivation. Bungalow,
6 rooms, electric light and telephone.
Garage, stable, chicken house, etc. Owner
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Anyone requiring a change of climate
with a comfortable little home under
pleasant surroundings, with ample land
to keep some cows, some chickens and
grow some fruit should be interested in
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Apply to owner, E. J. Riley, 325 Eighth
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WANTED TO RENT—ABOUT THREE
quarter sections good wheat land. Have
horses and full equipment. Fred Murray,
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FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT REGISTERED
Aberdeen Angus cattle, including cows,
two-year-olds, yearlings and calves;
both sexes; very reasonable prices. L.
McComb, Huxley, Alta. C. N. Rly.

REGISTERED CLYDE STALLION, SCOT-
land Ideal, 12 years old; will work; good
condition. Slack & Friesz, Dalemead,
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DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS—
One, 2 years, two, 10 months; one of
latter from R.O.P. dam. Leslie Marr,
Millet, Alta.

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and Tumors successfully treated
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All work guaranteed. Come, or
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majority of the members. If Mr. Meighen's amendment had carried, it would not matter how desirous these groups might be of co-operating for the purpose of forming a group government, they could not do so until the Governor-General had first called upon the old party to form a Government. It would mean that the old party would form the Government and they would have to be defeated on the floor of the House before the co-operating groups could be called upon to form the Government.

By defeating Mr. Meighen's amendment, the way has been left open for the Governor-General to ask co-operating groups to form a Government without going through the performance already outlined. Our vote was not a vote of confidence or want of confidence in the Government. It was on the constitutional question only. The vote on the speech from the throne will determine our attitude as to whether we have confidence in the Government being able to carry out its policy in regard to the proposed important legislation.

CONCENTRATION UPON CONSTRUCTIVE POLICIES

(Continued from page 7)
sible, for its appointment, to the Board. This was thus a case, not necessarily of a house divided against itself, but of two houses where one should exist. It was reasonable that there would be men elected to the Executive under the old system who could not be elected to the Board from their own districts.

President Wood said there was no conflict between the Board and the Executive, but the system was not efficient. He knew of no other similar body to the U. F. A. which had the same system. As to the manner of electing the President, Mr. Wood pointed out that the U. F. A., as an educational institution, is in a different position from a commercial institution, in that the President speaks for the whole organization, and, being in that position, is elected by the whole organization, and responsible, not to the Board, but to the Convention. There was a difference on the Wheat Pool, where the chairman was actually responsible directly to the Directors of this commercial institution.

If the old system were retained, it would be better to make the Executive free from responsibility to the Board, and give them their own duties rather than to make them responsible to while not appointed by the Board.

S. S. Sears favored the amendment. He remarked that a member of the Executive could not go into any district without a request from the Director of the district, this policy having been decided upon by the Board.

Mr. Unsworth of Hanna thought the proposed change undemocratic, while Mr. Cuthbertson of Olds announced that he had changed his mind, and favored the amend-

U. F. A. MEMBERSHIP FOR 1925

On January 29th, membership in the U. F. A. for 1925, including all branches, totalled 13,035. Additional dues for 1925 may be received for several weeks to come. At the end of January of last year the membership paid up for 1924 was 15,481.

ment. John Egger thought the Board, if it was to control the Executive, should be elected by proportional representation from the whole Convention.

The amendment was supported by Mrs. Ross of Millet, who said that the delegates to the Women's Convention, who did not nominate men for the U. F. A. Executive, but took part in the voting, frequently knew nothing about some of the nominees.

"I favor the amendment heartily," said Vice-President Scholefield. "We want an efficient organization. Perhaps it is because we have not been efficiently organized that we have not got as large a membership today as we should have."

C. East announced that he had changed his mind, and favored the amendment, which was also supported by G. H. Biggs, Director for Red Deer.

A motion by Mr. Clay of Ponoka that the amendment should not come into force until next year, was defeated, and the amendment adopted.

(To be continued)

TO ORGANIZE BOW VALLEY, FEB. 26th

A convention for the purpose of organizing Bow Valley Provincial Constituency will be held at Bassano, Friday, Feb. 26th, commencing at 7:30 p.m. Representation will be one for every ten paid-up members or major portion. It is hoped Locals will send full delegations, and that a large number of visitors as well from each Local will be present.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING DAIRY POOL

(Continued from page 19)

The creamery's action in linking themselves with the Pool movement was dictated by the consideration that by so doing they advance the interests of dairy producers. Co-operation in the sale of agricultural products was in step with the march of progress, and the company had concluded that they could best serve the industry to which they belonged by allying themselves with the forces of co-operation and assisting them to establish the co-operative marketing of dairy products on an economical and commercially efficient basis.

"It is sincerely believed that cream shippers would be well advised to join the Dairy Pool without delay. We will gladly give full information to all enquirers. Our support is pledged to this movement and we will do everything in our power to help the organizers to attain their objects," said Mr. Love.

The financial statement was adopted and the entire Board of Directors were re-elected at the close of the convention.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT SETS AGE LIMIT OF 25 YEARS FOR JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP — ANOTHER CHANGES BOUNDARIES OF DIRECTORATES

Proposal to Hold Annual Convention in Summer Months Referred to Locals for Consideration

The Constitutional amendment concerning the appointment of the Executive is printed on another page. The following amendments to the Constitution were also adopted by the Convention:

Sub-section 1 of Section 17, which concerns the Junior Branch, is amended by adding the following words: "Membership in which shall be limited to persons under 25 years of age."

Another amendment provides "that all of Ranges 11 and 12, Townships 1 to 6 inclusive, and Range 10, Townships 1 to 4 inclusive, should be detached from the Medicine Hat Federal Constituency and attached to the Lethbridge Federal Constituency for U. F. A. work only."

An amendment proposed by the Board, that the date of the Annual Convention be changed to the summer, and that the Conventions of all three branches of the organization, the U. F. A., U. F. W. A. and Junior branch, be held at the same time and place, was referred to the Locals for consideration and will come before the next Annual Convention.

POULTRY

WHITE WYANDOTTES FROM STOCK

from Martin's best "Dorcas" matings; dams' records 200 to 267; sires New York State Fair winners. Cockerels \$3, \$5 and \$10; pullets \$3 and \$5 each. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, exhibition and pure Tancred, 251-296 egg, \$5.00 and up. Wetherall, 3641 13A St. West, Calgary.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM PEDIGREED STOCK. Dams' records 200 to 256, sire's dam 315. Large, healthy, vigorous males. Prices \$10.00 and \$7.50. H. Higginbotham, Calgary.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS FOR SALE—Apply Martin Eld, Mirror, Alta.

FOR SALE—PUREBRED BARRED ROCK and Brown Leghorn cockerels. Universality of Alberta strain. Prize winners at fall fair. \$3 each. C. L. Adsett, Munson, Alta.

COCKERELS—S.C. RHODE ISLAND RED, Barred Plymouth Rock. Forty banded pedigreed cockerels, hatched from R.O.P. contest hens, \$8.00 each. Non-pedigreed cockerels, extra quality, \$4.00 each. Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs—For April hatch chicks, \$35.00 per hundred; for May and June hatch, \$30.00 per hundred. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 per setting of 15; \$10.00 per hundred. C. P. R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS—First prize young tom, second prize old tom at Calgary show, December, 1925, were chosen from my flock. Young toms weigh 25 lbs. and over; finest go first, \$10. Rose comb R. I. Red cockerels, egg production a specialty, \$5. Correspondence solicited. Mrs. R. B. Jones, Gleichen or Arrowwood, Alberta.

JUST A FEW OF EACH—SELECTED bred-to-lay Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Large bronze tom turkeys, \$8.00. Order early. Geo. T. Haag, Box 17, Park Farm, Carstairs, Alta.

FINE, STURDY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, pedigreed from high laying and large sized egg R.O.P. and registered stock. Also some Government inspected and banded cockerels. Write for prices. Major H. G. L. Strange, Fenn, Alta.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00. Harvey Hanson, Namaka, Alta.

PURE BRED, ROSE COMB, DARK BROWN Leghorn cockerels, extra good, \$3.00 each, three \$7.50. Leo Cutler, Travers, Alta.

R.C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, two for \$5.00. Fine large birds. Mrs. J. Bain, Travers, Alta.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatch. Toms \$5.00, hens \$3.00. Pure bred White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00, or two for \$5.00. A. E. Postans, Heath, Alberta.

CLASSIFIED SECTION

POULTRY (Continued)

FOR SALE—GREY GEESE, FEMALES \$2.00 each, males \$3.00. Write Mrs. Wickson, Cayley, Alta.

WANTED—TWO HUNDRED WHITE LEGHORN pullets, April hatch, to be delivered Sept. 1st, 1926. Jas. S. Johnston, Invermere, B. C.

FENCE POSTS, ETC.

GREEN POPLAR STOVE WOOD, CUT any length, \$40.00 per carload. Green cordwood, \$2.00 cord, both f.o.b. Gibbons. Jack Williams, Gibbons, Alta.

CORDWOOD, SLABS, WILLOW, TAMARACK and cedar fence posts. Write for delivered prices, R. Goodridge, 339 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton, Alberta.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, CEDAR FENCE posts, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B. C.

FARM MACHINERY

BIG TEAM TANDEM HITCH, ONLY ONE on the market. No lead chains, eveners or pulleys. Perfect equalizer. Sold direct. Send stamp for particulars. Beaton Hitch, Winnifred, Alberta.

GRAIN CLEANERS—WE CARRY THE widest range of grain cleaning equipment in Western Canada. Bull Dog Fanning Mills. Bull Dog Wild Oat Separators. Bull Dog Smut Cleaners. "Hero" Fanning Mills. "Emerson Kicker" Grain Separators. Guaranteed to separate oats from wheat, barley and rye. "Clipper" Seed Cleaners. Buckwheat Screens. Woven Wire Screen Cloth. Perforated Zinc Sheets. Extra Screens complete to fit all makes of fanning mills. Special screens made for cleaning all kinds of grain and seed. Drive Chain. Sprockets. Repairs. Frank Marriott, 906A Ninth Avenue East, Calgary. Phone E5111.

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PILES WITH CONSTIPATION CURED. Cause removed, one office treatment sufficient. Dr. M. E. Church, Calgary.

SEED GRAIN

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD generation; Government germination test 97 per cent. Cleaned with Carter Disk Cleaner, \$1.60 per bushel. C. Edwards, Della, Alta.

RENFREW

The New High-yielding Wheat.

Genuine, guaranteed Renfrew, certified as No. 1 seed, Dominion Seed Sample Certificate No. 65-280. I can spare a small amount for sale and can make immediate delivery. Phone, wire or write your requirements.

Major H. G. L. STRANGE,
Fenn Alberta

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FISH FROM COLD LAKE — TROUT, dressed, 100 pound box, \$12. Whitefish, dressed \$9; Pickerel, round \$7; Jackfish, round \$5.50. Cash with order. Former prices cancelled. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alberta.

HEAVEN AND HELL. SWEDENBORG'S great work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c postpaid. B. M. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE INEXPENSIVELY overcome, without drugs. Gladly send particulars. Dr. S. H. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

CLOVERSET FARM, EDMONTON—YOUNG Tamworths, male and female. Buff Orpington, Jersey Giant, Ancona and White Leghorn cockerels. Hatching eggs. Order now. Dr. W. D. Frith.

TO FARMERS' LOCALS — MANITOBA honey, first grade, fine flavor, \$8.30 per case of 12 five-pound pails, f.o.b. here. Red River Apiaries, Halton, Man.

GOOD QUALITY HOME-MADE WOOL socks from a long staple yarn; guaranteed good wearers. Brown Heather, per pair 95 cents; two pairs \$1.80, delivered. U. F. A. Locals, write for prices on dozen lots. A. Hartley, Box 42, Lomond, Alta.

WANTED, FOR MANUFACTURING — Skunk, weasel, badger pelts; wild rabbit and squirrel pelts. Save middlemen's profits by selling direct. Horsehair and hides of any sort. Cash sent same day goods received. Edmonton Furriers, 10757 Jasper Avenue W., Edmonton.

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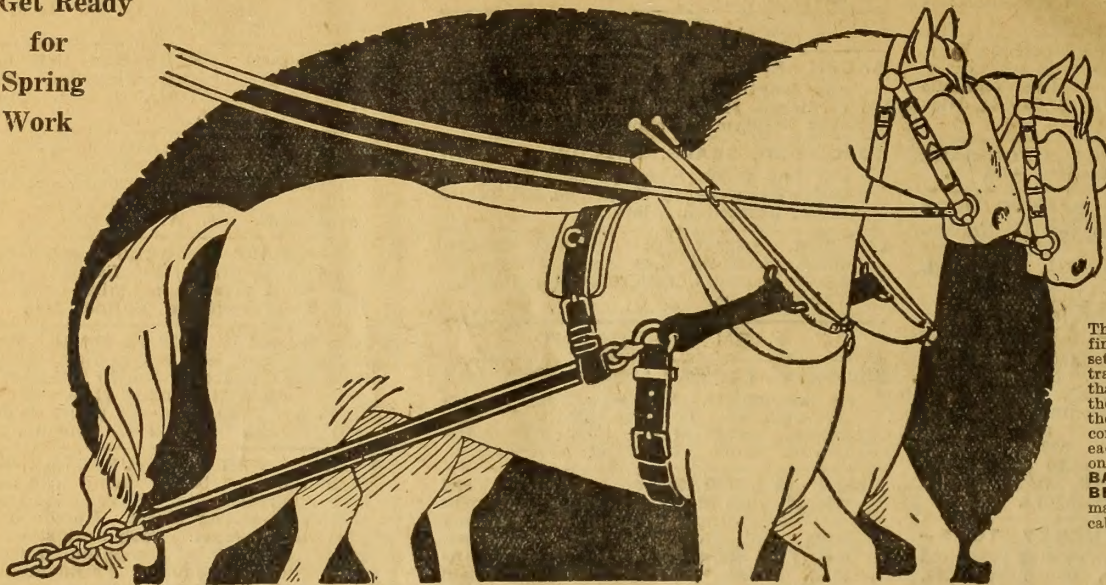
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Best and Longest-Traced Plow Harness

Set on the Canadian Market Today

Get Ready
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Spring
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Order
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This is beyond question the finest value in plow harness sets on the market, as the traces are nine inches longer than any other set, so that the heel chains do not gall the horses' legs. Complete set consists of **FOUR TRACES**, each with attachment to fit on Concord hames; **TWO BACK BANDS** and **TWO BELLY BANDS**. Traces are made of highest-quality steel cable, encased in stout leather.

PREPARE FOR THE SPRING WORK and make sure of delivery by ordering now. These sets were made for the British Government for hauling heavy guns, and have been specially converted for Canadian farm use. Use this harness for the hardest kind of work; it will stand up under the heaviest strain.

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Regular \$5.50 Value
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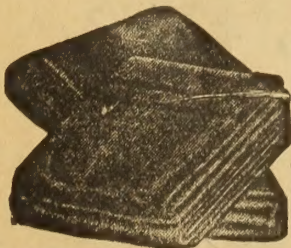


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